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A NARRATIVE OF THE FORMATION AND SERVICES

OF THE

Eleventh Massachusetts Volunteers,

FROM APRIL 15, 1861, to JULY 14, 1865.

BEING A

Brief Account of their Experiences in the Camp and in the Field,

TO WHICH IS ADDED

A ROSTER,

Containing the Names of all Surviving Members known to the Veteran Association.

Compiled from such authentic sources of information as were available, and from the personal recollections of the participants.

PUBLISHED BY

GUSTAVUS B. HUTCHINSON,

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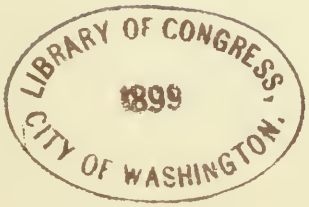

PREFACE.

Our little volume, though not pretentious, has outgrown its original limits. The intention of the compiler was not to attempt to write a historic narrative of the four years' service in the field of the grand old "Eleventh," but simply to place in the hands of the surviving members and their friends a brief sketch of its birth, organization, muster-in, and its arrival at the "front," thus connecting with Capt. Henry G. Blake's "Three Years in the Army of the Potomac," with a few notes of such changes as occurred in our commanding officers, a list of the battles in which the regiment participated, and as correct a list of the surviving members as could be obtained from the roll of our present Veteran Association roll-book, with a reference to the time and place of holding our annual reunions, together with the names of the officers who served on each of those occasions.

It is at the request of very many members of the Association and their friends that I have undertaken to supplement this with a light sketch of the service of the regiment in the field, including, with the three years' service of the original members, an addendum covering the services of those who re-enlisted, with such officers as were retained and remained in the field after June 12, 1864, including the recruits who joined the regiment in the last few months prior to the return of the old "three years' men," forty-five enlisted men transferred from the First Massachusetts Volunteers, one hundred and ninety-six officers and men transferred from the Six-

teenth Massachusetts Volunteers, and Capt. Bennett's company of ninety-one officers and men, who maintained the regimental organization in the field from June 12, 1864, to July 14, 1865.

As to the measure of my success, I leave criticism to the participants, contentlng myself with the reflection that I have striven to be faithful and just. My intention has been to place no statement in this book that could not be substantially verified, but if unintentional error or injustice should be discovered, I shall be glad to retract or amend it.

My main object has been — after waiting twenty-five years for some one else to perform the labor — to place in "cold type" such facts as could be collected, particularly since the close of the war, as would fully establish the claim that Company D, of the "old Eleventh," was the first company of Massachusetts Volunteers raised for the war after the fall of Fort Sumter; that it was the nucleus of the glorious Eleventh, which was the *first* regiment raised, organized, and officered after the President's call.

It seemed to me a duty that the record of the four years and one month's service of this gallant regiment, its long, severe marches, its hundreds of skirmishes, its active participation in the sieges of Yorktown and Petersburg, in its twenty-five battles of official record, where it carried "Old Glory" and the coat of arms of our grand old State into the thickest of the contest, should be made transmissible to those who were interested in the history of this regiment, — second to none in the value of its service. With material which would readily cover five hundred printed pages, my chief difficulty has been to so condense my narrative as to cover all essential points in these stirring events.

I am much indebted to Capt. Henry G. Blake: "Three Years in the Army of the Potomac"; Martin L. Haines: "History of the Old Second New Hampshire Volunteers";

to the reports of the adjutant-general of this State; to the files of the Boston daily papers, 1861–65; to the diaries of comrades, who have kindly loaned them to me; to official orders and letters, to which have been added the personal recollections and recitals of many comrades, most of the latter being fully corroborated by existent records.

To the brave officers and men of the regiment, to the kind friends who have aided and assisted it from 1861 to the present day, and to the families of our comrades, this little volume is lovingly and fraternally dedicated.

GUSTAVUS B. HUTCHINSON,
Late Sergeant, Co. D, Eleventh Mass. Vols.

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ELEVENTH MASSACHUSETTS VOLUNTEERS.

CHAPTER I.

THE CALL TO ARMS AND THE RESPONSE.

ON Monday, April 15, 1861, the Boston evening papers contained accounts of the fall of Fort Sumter and the proclamation of President Lincoln calling for seventy-five thousand volunteers.

Some time previous to these events, a number of young men, members of the "Everett Association," had formed a drill club, being stimulated by the visit to that city of the "Ellsworth Zouaves," and had already acquired such a degree of proficiency as to have given exhibitions of their skill in military movements with marked success. Two of these young men, upon reading the afternoon bulletins, were incited to immediate action, and with soldierly promptitude took instant steps for a practical response to the call. These two, John W. Butters and Gustavus B. Hutchinson, repaired at once to the headquarters of the association, at 169 Hanover Street, and prepared and posted written notices calling for volunteers to form a company for the war, and appointing a meeting at the headquarters for that evening. These notices were placed upon buildings at the junction of Court and Hanover streets, the entire work of preparation being completed by seven o'clock in the evening. The call was promptly answered, and by eleven o'clock the roll contained the names of sixty-seven men. Before adjournment, a temporary organization was formed, and a copy of the roll was

delivered at the State House on the morning of the 16th, the earliest response to the call of the President. This company formed the nucleus of the Eleventh Regiment, and was subsequently known as Company D.

Meanwhile, other loyal and patriotic citizens were little less active, and the "West End" particularly was alive with military activity. During the ensuing day, Tuesday, April 16, the enrolment continued at the headquarters of the "Everett Association," and the evening was devoted to eloquent and patriotic appeals to enlist. Brigade-Major George Clark, Jr., Capts. Maclelland Moore and John Davis, Lieut. J. Frank Lakin and others participating, with the gratifying result of adding two hundred names to the roll.

So rapid had been the growth of the movement that it was decided to organize a battalion; this necessitated the procurement of a larger hall, and the headquarters were removed to 179 Court Street. Cooking utensils, mattresses, provisions and other necessaries were provided, a mammoth American flag was displayed, and the name, "Boston Volunteers" was adopted as a temporary designation for the organization.

The eight companies of the battalion were composed as follows: —

Company A, Boston, was recruited by Capt. Maclelland Moore and Lieut. John C. Whitten. They had both been interested in trying to organize an independent rifle company during the early spring, and had been given the use of the rooms of the Everett Association for occasional drill. On the 16th of April, Capt. Moore commenced to enroll a company at the association rooms, and in a day or two received a permit from Gov. Andrew, to raise a company, the second permit granted. The company had a special headquarters at 80 Washington Street, for two or three days, and then, with those enrolled elsewhere, opened the headquarters at 179

Court Street. There was no difficulty in filling the ranks, as all of their commissioned officers and some of their sergeants had seen long service in the militia. The commissioned officers were: Captain, Maclelland Moore, of Boston; he was promoted to lieutenant-colonel of Twenty-eighth Regiment, Oct. 28, 1861; first lieutenant, Thomas G. Bowdon, of Boston; he was wounded and made a prisoner at first Bull Run; died in Richmond, Va.; second lieutenant, John H. Whitten, of Charlestown; promoted to first lieutenant, July 21, 1861.

Company B, Paul Revere Guard, Boston, was raised by Capt. John H. Davis. He commenced to raise his company at 169 Hanover Street, on the evening of the 16th of April. He received a permit from Gov. Andrew, April 17, and brought thirty or forty volunteers from Lowell. His company was quartered at the hall at 179 Court Street, and was one of the first four organized. Commissioned officers: Captain, John H. Davis; first lieutenant, Melzar Dunbar; second lieutenant, Frank Hayes, all of Boston.

Company C, Clark Light Guard, Boston, was raised by Capt. Porter D. Tripp, and had its headquarters on Hanover, corner of Elm Street. The commissioned officers were: Captain, Porter D. Tripp, of Boston, promoted to major, Oct. 11, 1861; returned with regiment lieutenant-colonel commanding. First lieutenant, Alonzo Coy; second lieutenant, Timothy Teaffe, both of Boston.

Company D, Boston, as we have already mentioned, was raised on the 15th and 16th of April, at the hall of the Everett Association, 169 Hanover Street, by Capt. John W. Butters and Sergt. Gustavus B. Hutchinson, two of the members of that drill club. The commissioned officers were: Captain, John W. Butters, Boston; first lieutenant, Malcolm Graham, Boston; second lieutenant, Charles H. Deloid, North Woburn.

Company E, Boston, was raised by Capt. J. R. Bigelow,

Lieuts. William E. Farwell and William A. Clark, all of whom were prominent members of the "Boston Light Guard." They were ably assisted by Sergt. Fred G. Wilkins, who had just returned, after several years' service in the United States Navy; he devoted his whole time and means to the service of this company. This company was commenced on the 16th of April, and was one of the earliest organized. The commissioned officers were: Captain, James R. Bigelow; first lieutenant, William A. Clark; second lieutenant, William E. Farwell, all of Boston. Of Sergt. Wilkins it may be said, that his presence, his experience, and other personal qualities, conduced to form the very beau-ideal of the soldier. In our early drills, he proved of eminent service to his comrades.

Company F, Boston, was raised by Capt. Leonard Gordon, Lieuts. James W. McDonald and Currier, assisted by Private Thomas H. Dunham, Jr. This company had a special headquarters at No. 11 Charlestown Street. The commissioned officers were: Captain, Leonard Gordon, Boston; first lieutenant, James W. McDonald, North Woburn; second lieutenant, Simon P. Currier, Boston. Lieut. McDonald became major of the regiment, Aug. 29, 1862, while Private T. H. Dunham, Jr., closed a brilliant record by becoming a brigadier-general toward the close of the war.

Company G, Boston, was recruited by Capt. William C. Allen and Lieut. Joseph P. Myers. This company had a large representation of shoemakers in its ranks, coming from Lynn, Andover, and surrounding towns. Following were the commissioned officers: Captain, William C. Allen, Boston; first lieutenant, Edwin Humphrey, Hingham; second lieutenant, Joseph P. Myers, East Boston.

Company H, Sanford Light Guard, Boston, was raised by Capt. Selden Page, Lieuts. Charles H. Colburn and George W. Califf, at 16 Howard Street. This company

was called the "Sanford Light Guard" in honor of Mrs. E. H. Sanford. Capt. Page was at one time captain of the Boston Light Guards, and was an excellent drill officer. The commissioned officers were: Captain, Selden Page, Leominster; first lieutenant, Charles H. Colburn, Boston; second lieutenant, George W. Califf, Boston. Of the last named, it is but justice to say that his energy and persistent efforts, more than those of any other individual, prevailed over all obstacles and insured the organization and enrolment of this company. His personal efforts in securing financial support at critical times were eminently successful.

Major George Clark, Jr., having been selected to take charge of the organization, appointed George F. Tileston, adjutant; J. Frank Lakin, quartermaster; E. B. Haskell, paymaster. These gentlemen were all connected with the Boston press, and from their extensive acquaintance and practical experience were eminently qualified, as they were highly successful, in insuring the needed financial support. Mrs. E. H. Sanford, Col. R. I. Burbank, S. B. Stebbins, Chester Guild, and others, are entitled to grateful thanks for their liberal assistance at this time.

Of the sixty-seven men who first signed the roll on the evening of April 15, one, C. C. Rivers, subsequently became lieutenant-colonel of the Eleventh Regiment, two have since been elected to the presidency of our present Veteran Association, while six received commissions, and several others were non-commissioned officers of the regiment.

PETITIONING GOV. ANDREW.

Passing over the days of anxiety and labor that followed, the next movement of interest was made April 23, when the following letter was tendered Gov. Andrew: —

BOSTON, April 23, 1861.

The undersigned, acting for the companies whose rolls are herewith transmitted, respectfully petitions Your Excellency that they may, together

with the company already organized and accepted under Capt. Thomas W. Clark, be organized into the service of the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, as a regiment, to be attached to the First Division.

(Signed) GEORGE CLARK, JR.,
Brigadier-Major, Second Brigade.

To His Excellency JOHN A. ANDREW, *Governor and Commander-in-Chief.*

Meanwhile the work went actively on. The Boston *Herald*, April 26, 1861, said, under the heading, "The Boston Volunteers," —

"Elections were held in three of the companies of this regiment last evening, and several of the companies were out drilling on the Common. The regiment should be ordered into camp immediately, at the forts if possible, where the men would have a chance to drill. They are now maintained by private contributions which are limited because of the idea prevalent that the city fund of $100,000 will do everything necessary for the troops. It does nothing, so far, for the maintenance of the men enlisted for the war, and the State government should see to it that they are not disbanded because they lack proper support."

The elections of officers above referred to were completed in six companies April 26 and 27, and in Companies G and H on April 30.

On May 1, a meeting of the commissioned officers of the Boston Volunteers was held at the Parker House. The following field officers were chosen: Colonel, George Clark, Jr.; lieutenant-colonel, William Blaisdell; major, George F. Tileston.

Three days later the command was officially known as the Eleventh Regiment of Infantry. During the days following, various drills were held on the Common before admiring crowds. At this time, the men were gratified to receive the ensuing message from Col. Clark: —

HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH REGIMENT, M. V. M.
Orders No. 1. BOSTON, May 4, 1861.

The colonel of the regiment desires in this, his first order, to congratulate the officers and men composing his command, upon the success that has thus far attended their efforts; that their energy, perseverance, and patriotism has enabled them to organize the regiment first to respond to the call of the commander-in-chief for new troops. . . .

WILLIAM B. MITCHELL, *Acting Adjutant.*

By order of
COL. GEORGE CLARK, JR.

ORDERS RECEIVED.

On the morning of May 6, the following special order was received: —

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, M. V. M.
Special Order No. 137. BOSTON, May 6, 1861.

Col. George Clark, commanding the Eleventh Regiment of Infantry, will detail four companies from his command in uniform, to proceed on Tuesday afternoon to Fort Warren, and report to Major Newton.

P. S. DAVIS, *Division Inspector.*
By order of MAJOR-GEN. ANDREWS.

Companies A, C, D, and H were detailed and proceeded at once to Fort Warren.

On May 9, another order was received. It read thus: —

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, M. V. M.
Special Order No. 158. BOSTON, May 9, 1861.

Col. George Clark, commanding Eleventh Regiment of Infantry, will detail four companies from his command, to proceed on Saturday, 11th inst., to Fort Warren, and be held in readiness for active duty in the service of the United States, and there report to Major Newton.

S. ANDREWS, *Major-General.*

This brought the remainder of the regiment to the fort, Companies B, E, F, and G joining their comrades. During the ensuing weeks, active drill was entered upon; the men were frequently visited by their friends, and several inspections were held. Owing to the necessity of increasing the regiment to ten companies, to meet the requirements of the United States Army law, two more companies were added to the number already at the fort.

Company I (Bunker Hill Volunteers), Charlestown, was recruited by Capt. Benjamin F. Wright, in Charlestown, and had its headquarters at 45 Main Street. It was one of the two extra companies added after the organization of the Eleventh Militia Regiment. The commissioned officers were: Captain, Benjamin F. Wright; first-lieutenant, John C. Rob-

inson; second lieutenant, Albert M. Gammell, all of Charlestown. This company was added May 14.

On May 25, the uniforms were received and distributed, and the regiment assumed that soldierly appearance for which they were long distinguished.

On May 27, another company was added. Company K, Dorchester, was raised by Capt. Benjamin Stone, beginning April 18. It was sent to Fort Warren to increase the regiment by request of Col. Clark. The officers were: Captain, Benjamin Stone, Jr., Dorchester; first lieutenant, William V. Munroe, Dorchester; second lieutenant, John T. Sweet, Dorchester.

Capt. Stone was severely wounded at the second Bull Run, and after several days' exposure upon the battle field was taken to Washington, where he died in the hospital about ten days after the battle. Lieut. Munroe succeeded him.

General Order No. 22 was issued by Gov. Andrew, May 22, calling for six regiments of infantry from Massachusetts. The Eleventh was assigned as one of these regiments, and on June 13 was mustered into the service of the United States, with the following field and staff officers: Colonel, George Clark, Jr., Dorchester; lieutenant-colonel, William Blaisdell; major, George F. Tileston; adjutant, Brownell Granger; quartermaster, J. Frank Lakin, all of Boston; surgeon, Luther V. Bell, Charlestown; assistant surgeon, John W. Foye; chaplain, Elisha F. Watson; sergeant-major, William B. Mitchell; quartermaster-sergeant, Henry Page; commissary sergeant, Peter H. Haskell; hospital steward, R. E. Jameson, all of Boston.

This day was a memorable one to the troops. At ten o'clock a parade was held, after which the service of mustering in was performed by Capt. Lewis H. Marshall, of the Tenth Infantry, assisted by Adjt.-Gen. Schouler.

GOING TO THE FRONT.

Early on the morning of the 17th of June, the camp at the fort was astir with excitement. Orders had been received for the transportation of the command to Camp Cameron in Cambridge. Up the harbor, along the Charlestown shore, the celebration of the battle of Bunker Hill was in progress. When the regiment landed it marched through Boston to Winthrop Square, where a collation was served at the expense of the city of Charlestown. The volunteers recruited in Charlestown proceeded to the residence of Hon. Phineas J. Stone, by whom they were hospitably entertained.

At three o'clock, the regiment left Winthrop Square on its way to Camp Cameron. Accompanied by the Bunker Hill Cadets, who acted as an escort, the organization marched around Monument Square, on its way passing the residence of Mayor Hutchins. On arriving at Camp Cameron, the men were put on regular army rations for the first time. The scenes at the camp were of great interest to the people in the vicinity. The location was a desirable one, abounding in pleasant retreats, well suited for a camp. One hundred and fifty men were required to do guard duty. Camp rules were stringently enforced. There were no serious cases of sickness during the stay of the regiment. Friday, June 28, was an eventful day for the regiment, inasmuch as the last dress parade was then held previous to the departure for the front. The first flag raising at the camp was also celebrated. After the parade was over the troops were drawn up in line, and Q. M. Gen. Reed delivered the State standard to the regiment. Col. Clark replied in a neat speech, expressing his belief that the banner would be always held sacred by his men. The speaker of the day, R. H. Dana, was then introduced. He made a brilliant address, and was followed by ex-Gov. Washburn.

On the same evening Mrs. Capt. E. H. Sanford presented the command with an elegant banner of her own design. It was delivered by her little son, with the following note: —

BOSTON, June 28, 1861.

Dear Sir, — By the hands of my son, I send you a color of my own design. I wish you to present it to the Eleventh Regiment, under your command. It is my desire that they bear it with them in the campaign, upon which they are about to enter, as a souvenir, not only of the estimation in which you are individually held by me, but as a token of the deep interest I feel in the cause you brave men have taken up arms to defend on the battlefield. . . . I remain, sincerely yours,

MRS. E. H. SANFORD.

To Col. GEORGE CLARK, Jr., *Camp Cameron, Cambridge.*

The flag was made of double silk, one side red and the other white. It was gorgeously trimmed with gold fringe and tassels, and was inscribed with appropriate mottoes. It cost two hundred dollars.

At two o'clock on the following afternoon, the regiment left Camp Cameron and was conveyed to Boston by trains over the Fitchburg Railroad. On reaching the city, the command numbered nine hundred and seventy-eight guns; not a man had been lost. The route of the procession was through Blackstone, State, Court, Tremont, Winter, Washington, and Bedford streets to the Old Colony depot. Much enthusiasm was shown all along the route by the thousands who had gathered to witness the departure. Then came the parting scenes. But a few moments, and the loved ones had been left behind, and, with saddened hearts but determined minds, the regiment had started on its journey to the seat of war. As an evidence of the honorable character of the officers and men of the organization, we reproduce an advertisement inserted in the Boston papers on the 26th of June, just prior to the departure of the regiment: —

ELEVENTH REGIMENT.

All persons having claims against the Eleventh Regiment of Massachusetts Volunteers are requested to forward them to the quartermaster as soon as may be for settlement. Address J. FRANK LAKIN, Q. M. Eleventh Regiment, Camp Cameron.

Another newspaper extract is here given, showing the spirit and character of the members of this organization : —

COL. CLARK'S REGIMENT.

A Most Worthy Example.

Orders have been issued from headquarters for four companies of the Eleventh Regiment to proceed to Fort Warren this afternoon, and they will accordingly leave the city at four o'clock. As an evidence of the spirit which pervades this regiment, it is perhaps worthy of mention that most of the officers are strictly temperate men, and yesterday the entire rank and file of Company H in this command marched to the Washington Home, in Charles Street, and every man of them subscribed to the pledge of total abstinence from all intoxicating liquors. They say their business is to fight, not drink. — *Boston Herald, May 7, 1861.*

CHAPTER II.

THE MARCH, AND THE FIRST BATTLE OF BULL RUN.

THE regiment arrived in New York at about ten o'clock on the morning of the 30th of June, when they were received by the "Sons of New England," and escorted to the barracks at City Hall Park, where they were formally welcomed by Richard Warren, Esq., a fitting response being made by Col. Clark and Surgeon L. V. Bell. The regiment then filed into the barracks for refreshment, while the officers were entertained at the Astor House.

In the afternoon, the regiment embarked on the steamer "Kill von Kull" for Elizabethport, from whence they proceeded, via Harrisburg, to Baltimore and Washington. The train which conveyed the regiment, its wagons, stores, etc., comprised fifty-one well-filled cars, drawn by three powerful engines. Soon after leaving Elizabethport, one of the engines left the track, endangering the whole train and its more than one thousand passengers.

Through the assistance rendered by expert railroad men

belonging to the regiment, the engine was soon replaced upon the track, and the train proceeded without further accident.

Col. Clark, having been apprised that he might anticipate serious trouble in Baltimore, just before reaching that city ordered the muskets to be loaded, and made every preparation to repel attack and to force a way through the city in case of resistance. No difficulty occurred, however, the regiment passing through Baltimore at six o'clock A. M. of July 2, and, after some delays, arriving in Washington at noon. Leaving the depot, it proceeded to the Capitol, and from thence to the White House where they were received by President Lincoln, after which they pitched their tents and encamped on the grounds south of and adjoining the White House grounds, known as the White House lot.

Immediately after the tents were pitched Col. Clark issued the following order : —

General Order.

HEADQUARTERS 11TH REGT. INFANTRY, M. V.,
CAMP SANFORD, July 3, 1861.

For the purpose of showing our regard for the estimable and patriotic lady, Mrs. Capt. E. H. Sanford, who has so kindly aided this regiment, at various times, and who has added to her other kind gifts the beautiful banner which we carry in our ranks, the commander directs that this our first encampment at the seat of war be called Camp Sanford!

On the same date the following letter was sent to Mrs. Edward H. Sanford : —

HEADQUARTERS 11TH REGT. INFANTRY, M. V.,
CAMP SANFORD, WASHINGTON CITY, July 3, 1861.

Dear Madam, — I take the first opportunity that has presented itself since the receipt of your magnificent donation to the regiment under my command, to express to you feebly, but most sincerely, the grateful thanks that are in the hearts of every man in the regiment. Your stand of colors was first unfurled to the breeze of our native State on Saturday last, and now waves proudly in more Southern lands, by the side of the stars and stripes, and the banner of our dear old Commonwealth. Side by side they there shall float while the Eleventh has a man to lift an arm in their defence; and as they wave we can never cease to bear in most grateful remembrance the kindness you have so constantly shown to us in our days of trial, crowned now by this last act of munificent liberality.

Rest assured, dear madam, that as long as we remain a regiment, your

name shall never be forgotten in our hearts, and the memory shall ever be an incentive to renewed efforts in the cause of the union of our common United States.

With the utmost respect, I have the honor to remain

Your obedient servant,

GEORGE CLARK, JR.,
Colonel 11th Regiment Infantry, M. V.

TO MRS. EDWARD H. SANFORD.

The arrival of the regiment was thus noticed by one of the Washington papers: —

"Unquestionably one of the finest regiments that has yet marched through the avenue arrived at noon, Tuesday, headed by Gilmore's celebrated band, and followed by twenty large new covered army wagons, each filled with camp equipments, etc., and drawn by four fat and sleek matched horses. The Eleventh, in their march up the avenue, were pronounced a little in advance of the best A.1. regiment yet in the list of arrivals. Success to Col. Clark and his noble regiment, may they be beaten, not on the battle field, but by the arrival of another regiment even more magnificent — if it can be done. The Eleventh numbers 1,048 officers and men."

On July 14, the regiment left Camp Sanford, and with their train of twenty baggage wagons, eighty horses, and a full supply of tents, rations, etc., marched to Alexandria, encamping at Shuter's Hill, near Fort Ellsworth, where they were attached to Franklin's Brigade.

This camp was known as Camp Wilson, being named in honor of Senator Henry Wilson.

On July 16, orders were received to leave camp next day, to take part in a movement against the enemy, then on our front, with headquarters near Fairfax Court House. A camp guard of one hundred men, ten being detailed from each company, was formed and placed under the command of Capt. Benjamin Stone, of Company K, who being too ill to withstand the fatigue of the march, was left in charge of the camp and guard.

The regiment started in light marching order; the officers leaving their private baggage and the men their overcoats and knapsacks. The regiment was unsupported on the march, the other regiments of the brigade having moved out

in the morning, while the Eleventh took up the line of march in the afternoon.

Just before leaving, Col. Clark addressed the command, impressing upon them a responsible sense of their duty. In the event of meeting the enemies of our country, he expressed his belief that all would conduct themselves in a manner creditable to themselves, the regiment, and the Commonwealth which they represented. The regiment responded with cheers.

Two companies, under the command of Capt. Davis, were detailed to escort a detachment, having in charge a thirty-pound Parrott gun. Late in the evening, the regiment arrived at a stream too deep for fording and were obliged to utilize a single log for crossing. The darkness of the night prevented the pioneers from constructing a temporary bridge, though efforts were made to do so, but were abandoned.

Owing to this and other obstructions placed in the way by the rebels, the regiment did not reach the brigade until three o'clock in the morning, and, after a brief bivouac of one hour, was again upon the march.

We were dressed in our new gray uniforms, which had been sent us by the State committee, and which we were forced to pay for, despite our protests. The delusive color cost us dearly, for, at the first battle of Bull Run, one of our own regiments opened fire upon us, mistaking us for Confederates, and several valuable lives were sacrificed.

July 20 found our regiment bivouacked near the village of Centreville, with a considerable force of the Union Army, under the command of Gen. McDowell, in a valley near that place.

Within sight of the regiment were about thirty thousand men of all arms, the infantry in columns of regiments, with intervals of one hundred paces.

Late in the afternoon, Col. Clark received orders to be in

readiness for a forward movement at half past two the next morning. Promptly at the time specified, the regiment was in line, and with the rest of the brigade and division started; but owing to some error in the orders, another division occupied the road over which it was to pass, delaying the progress of the column for about three hours and compelling a very rapid forward movement when the road was cleared.

We passed through Centreville at about half past five. At a few minutes past six, one of our batteries opened fire with four guns, to which the enemy made no reply. When our division arrived at the spot from which these guns were fired, it turned to the right from the main road into a narrow farm road which was so obstructed by the carriages and other vehicles, containing spectators who had come from Washington to witness the battle, that we were frequently obliged to double-quick in order to keep our place in the column. The column moved northwesterly, over a very circuitous route, for the purpose of turning the left flank of the enemy.

At about eleven o'clock we came out of the woods into the open country, and, moving in a southerly direction, struck the enemy's flank and forced it back for about two miles, when it made a determined stand. Our left had been engaged for some time; we had heard the sound of their guns and the volleys of musketry before we emerged from the woods.

At the time when their left made a stand, the battle had become general, with the advantages in favor of the Union forces; this continued until the enemy were heavily reenforced by the arrival of a large body of fresh troops from the army under Gen. Johnston.

We were ordered to move rapidly forward to support the troops already engaged; the regiments advanced promptly, moving in close column for over a mile over ground which the enemy had yielded, the dead and wounded of both sides being thickly strewn along the way.

Finding ourselves under the fire of both our own and the enemy's batteries, we sought the advantage of a small hill which protected us from the enemy's fire, though shot and shell were furiously hurled above our heads. We occupied this position for some time, lying close to the ground.

Col. Clark now received orders to advance to the support of the Fire Zouaves and Rickett's Battery, the latter having left the hill in our rear and taken a more advanced position at the front. We crossed Young's Branch — a tributary of Bull Run — and endeavored to pass up the turnpike, but found this road so filled up with retreating soldiers and the caissons of Rickett's Battery that we were compelled to turn to the right, passing up the hill through the adjoining field.

We reached the top of the hill, cleared away the fences and other obstructions, crossed the road, and entered the field where Rickett's abandoned guns now stood in the hands of the enemy. Entering the field on the right of the battery, we halted our right, while as fast as the regiment passed in it was thrown forward, left into line, clearing the ground from the rebels and re-capturing the guns.

The regiment now occupied a line nearly parallel to the turnpike, reaching from the top of the hill to the valley near Young's Branch. Our left centre was twice forced back, but immediately re-formed its line in front of the battery, and held it until our right became exposed, without support, when it fell back, being under fire on our front, right and right rear joining in the retreat which had now become general.

Our regiment, which was one of the last to leave the field, retreated to the ground it had left in the morning, east of Centreville, and remained there until ordered to return to its old camp at Shuter's Hill, which we reached on the following day (Monday) utterly fatigued by our continued exertions.

Our regiment brought back its colors, four banners having been carried in the fight. Our loss in this battle was: killed,

fifteen ; mortally wounded, six ; wounded, thirty-seven ; missing, thirty ; total, eighty-eight. Of the missing, nearly all were either killed or taken prisoners.

From July 22 to Aug. 9, we remained in camp, and recovered somewhat from the effects of the forced marches and battle. We were further much pleased by the arrival of the paymaster, July 27 ; we received the first pay for our service since our enlistment, the rolls being made out from May 9 to June 30. We were paid in gold ; the three dollars paid us at Camp Cameron, "never to be taken from our wages," having first been deducted.

The acknowledgment by the United States in thus dating our pay-roll from May 9 undoubtedly fixes our term of service as commencing at that date rather than from June 13, when we were mustered in.

CHAPTER III.

BLADENSBURG TO YORKTOWN.

THE regiment left Camp Wilson, Shuter's Hill, Va., Aug. 9, taking up its line of march, through Washington, to Bladensburg, Md. Its tents were pitched upon the old battle field of this historic town during the next day. The famous duelling ground was within our lines and proved admirably adapted for target practice. This camp was called Camp Union. The First and Eleventh Massachusetts, Second New Hampshire, and Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania regiments were formed into a brigade, Gen. Joseph Hooker being assigned to the command. The brigade was frequently under orders to march at a few moments' notice ; rations for three days were cooked, and cars stood ready upon the railroad near our lines for immediate movement.

The regiment performed picket duty in the town, and every wagon that passed over the road to Washington was searched for contraband mails or ammunition. About this time the patent drinking tubes and filters, with which we had been provided, having been subjected to a practical test, were, as a rule, cast aside. Details were ordered daily for the construction of the earthworks around Washington, digging trenches and felling trees in the woods and orchards that might interfere with the range of the redoubts and forts. Drills, fatigue duty, with a review by the President, and two by Gen. McClellan were the only events that disturbed the quietude of the brigade camp.

On the 11th of October, 1861, Col. Clark, who had been seriously ill since the first Bull Run battle, was advised by his physician to resign, and, much to the regret of both officers and men, he asked for and obtained an honorable discharge from the service. This result he made known to the regiment in a letter of which the following is an abstract: —

HARRISON SQUARE,
DORCHESTER, MASS., Oct. 12, 1861.

Having become fully satisfied that I shall be for some time physically unable to perform active duty in the field in the responsible position I have had the honor to hold at the head of the regiment, and not wishing to occupy a post of so much importance without being able to take charge of its affairs, I have felt called upon to resign my commission, a step I am convinced the good of the regiment at this time demands. . . . Bidding you farewell and wishing you individual health and prosperity, and as a regiment success, I remain yours, GEORGE CLARK, JR.,
Late Colonel 11th M. V. Infantry.

Lieut.-Col. William Blaisdell was promoted to the command of the regiment. Major Tileston was promoted lieutenant-colonel, and Capt. Tripp, of Company C, as major.

On Oct. 14, the commands of Generals Sickles and Hooker were constituted a division and placed under the command of Gen. Hooker. The encampment was broken upon the

24th, and the division took its line of march for Budd's Ferry, Md., on the Potomac River, about fifty-five miles distant. Four days were occupied upon the march, arriving Oct. 28, at what proved to be our winter quarters.

The camp was located about two miles from the river, and the regiment supplied a daily detail to perform picket duty upon its banks. More than fifteen miles were thus carefully watched to prevent illicit communication between Virginia and Maryland. The rebels had erected powerful batteries on the Virginia shore, nearly opposite our camp, and threw shot or shell, occasionally, within our lines, but with little or no damage save that inflicted upon the old Budd House.

Picket duty here, on account of the mud, the distance from camp, the frequent incursions of the enemy from the other side of the river, — while those on this side, open or disguised, were equally objects of disquietude, — was both irksome and hazardous.

Toward the latter part of December, a scouting party, consisting of Companies A, D, and K, under the command of Lieut.-Col. Tileston, were sent to lower Maryland to search for arms and prevent the transportation of recruits, mails, and stores from Maryland to Virginia. The detachment was absent about three weeks, most of the time being spent at Port Tobacco and Piney Point; they succeeded in capturing a cannon and other military stores. Upon their return to Budd's Ferry they were highly complimented by Gen. Hooker for the satisfactory manner in which the expedition had been conducted.

At about this time the Third Brigade, consisting of New Jersey regiments, joined us, completing the formation of "Hooker's Division." Upon the promotion of Gen. Hooker to the command of the division, Col. Cowdin, of the First Massachusetts Regiment, was placed in command of the brigade; he was succeeded, shortly afterward, by Gen. Nagle.

On April 5, 1862, the division, having received marching orders, broke camp and marched to the bank of the river, where they bivouacked for the night. Next day the regiment embarked on the steamboat "Empress," which conveyed us down the Potomac. On account of a severe storm our boat came to anchor at Piney Point, also at Fortress Monroe, where we had an opportunity to see Ericson's famous "Monitor."

CHAPTER IV.

THE SIEGE OF YORKTOWN.

THE regiment disembarked April 12, at Shipping Point, about ten miles from Yorktown, Va. The division marched through the line of abandoned rifle pits and redoubts, and encamped in front of the works at Yorktown, Gen. Hooker's and Gen. Kearney's divisions pitching their tents upon the ground occupied by Gen. Washington in the Revolutionary War. The Third Corps (Heintzelman's), to which we had been attached, were engaged for the ensuing three weeks in the construction of works under the direction of the engineers, fifteen thousand men being frequently employed daily, working in the trenches, and building bridges and making roads. The ancient rifle pits and redoubts often intersected the new works, and many relics, cannon balls, bullets, etc. were unearthed.

The constant reverberation of artillery and musketry, robbing the men of refreshing sleep, the turning out to form in line of battle at all hours of the day and night, the continued labor upon the earthworks and roads, the arduous picket duty and exposure during almost continuous rains, combined to render our burdens almost insupportable, while the swampy character of the country, malarial emanations, and lack of

proper medical supplies, caused disease, thousands being stricken with fever.

On April 26, two companies of the regiment, acting in conjunction with a detachment of the First Massachusetts Volunteers, captured and levelled a lunette, built in an advanced position, which had caused much annoyance to the working parties. For the performance of this duty they received the thanks of the Commander-in-Chief.

Preparations for bombardment being nearly completed, it was announced that the batteries, comprising one hundred cannons and mortars, including several two-hundred pound Parrott guns would open fire on May 5.

There was heavy cannonading on the afternoon and evening of May 3, and on the morning of the 4th it was discovered that Yorktown had been evacuated. The stars and stripes were quickly raised upon the abandoned fortifications, and were greeted with loud cheers, which were echoed along the Union line, extending from York River to Warwick Creek.

The division led by Gen. Hooker forming the infantry advance, in heavy marching order, with three days' rations, pushed forward upon the Yorktown road at noon to support the cavalry, which was pursuing the retreating rebel forces in the direction of Williamsburg.

Before the evacuation, the rebels had buried torpedoes in the vicinity of the springs, hospitals, and other places which they supposed our men would visit, for a distance of three miles in the roads over which we advanced. The pioneers, however, had located these dangerous missiles, and guards were stationed to give warning to the troops, so that with the exception of injury to a few rash individuals who first entered the abandoned works, very little damage resulted.

CHAPTER V.

THE BATTLE OF WILLIAMSBURG.

THE troops continued the march upon the Williamsburg road, after leaving Yorktown, until they reached the "Half-way House," about equidistant (seven miles) from either place. Here they were compelled to halt three hours, Gen. Smith's division, which had moved upon a more direct road, still occupying the highway over which Gen. Hooker was to advance. About sunset, a squad of cavalry brought the news that the enemy was formed in line of battle at a point about five miles distant.

Immediately afterward the order was shouted by an aide: —

"Gen. Smith's division will take the road to the right — Gen. Hooker will move to the left!"

From this point our route was over a narrow pathway, leading from Cheesecake Church through a swamp.

Shortly after midnight a halt was ordered, the division resting for the night in a large, open field; a heavy rain, however, interfered with our much-needed rest.

May 5, at daybreak, the line was quickly formed, the first brigade advancing in the rain upon the Hampton, or Lee's Mill road, which had been cut through a dense forest. On reaching a small earthwork which successfully resisted the attack of our cavalry the day before, it was found to have been abandoned during the night. Reports of skirmishers' rifles being heard in the front, the brigade halted to make preparations for an engagement, non-combatants being retired to the rear.

Redoubts, extending across the peninsula, had been built

upon the plain, the open space, half a mile in width, in which many pits had been dug for sharpshooters, being bounded by a forest, a belt of which had been felled, forming an abatis which no organized body of troops could penetrate. The regiments were deployed upon the right and left of the Hampton road ; the skirmishers steadily advanced, while the enemy fell back until we held a line upon the edge of the abatis.

Our regiment was ordered to skirmish toward the Yorktown road, at nine o'clock, to ascertain the position of the enemy, but no force was discovered. The Excelsior and Jersey brigades of our division were posted upon the left of the Hampton road as soon as they arrived, and at noon the firing had become a prolonged volley of musketry.

Gen. Johnston (the Confederate commander), deceived by the length of our skirmish line and the vigor of the morning attack, supposed that Gen. McClellan's entire force confronted him, and ordered a halt of his retreating divisions ; though part of them had gone ten miles, they countermarched to assist in the defence of Williamsburg.

These reinforcements from the rear were hourly increasing the numbers of the enemy in front, and the extended line of the division, which was pressed at all points, slowly contracted. The enemy threw a heavy body into the ravines which ran across the plain, and attempted to turn the left of our line. The First Brigade ("Grover's") was now withdrawn from our right, and ordered to support the Second and Third Brigades on the left.

The rebel batteries which had remained silent since 9 A. M., reopened their fire, and shot and shell swept the roads and woods. An attempt to change the position of some of the regiments at this point came very near causing a panic, but it was happily averted by the coolness displayed by Gen. Hooker and other officers.

The constant rain and travel had converted the Hampton road into a bed of mud, Smith's New York battery of Napoleon guns being almost buried in it. It was afterwards discovered that it had been Johnston's intention to capture them by deploying two columns, thus subjecting the support to a fire upon the flank and front at the same time.

Our regiment was ordered by Gen. Hooker to cross the road and form a line of battle parallel with it, to prevent the attack on our flank. We could see a large body of men, through the dense woods, moving at trail arms, about twenty yards in front of our lines. Many of these wore the blue overcoats of our army, but most of them the distinctive white hats of the rebels. At first they were taken for some of our own men; then there was a time of suspense during which our men were only kept from firing by force. Then a white flag was seen, and the cry went forth, "They are coming in to deliver themselves up." At this juncture a number of our regiment advanced to escort the flag bearers. The rebels opened fire and their brigade faced to the front, but before they could give us another shot "the old mortar fleet," a name given the Eleventh on account of their using a smooth-bore Springfield musket, with a cartridge of three buckshot, and a large musket ball, poured two volleys into them, which at this short range disabled fully thirty per cent of their line, and at the end of fifteen minutes the entire attacking party fled, leaving more than one half their number dead or wounded on the field.

The first reinforcement of infantry to come to our aid was Gen. Berry's brigade, which was the advance of Gen. Kearney's division, they having marched twelve miles through the mud, leaving Yorktown the very last of our forces, while for some unexplained reason Gen. Sumner's corps remained quietly at rest, little more than a rifle-shot away. Gen. Hooker, in his report of the battle, says: "History will not

be believed, when it is told that the noble officers and men of my division were permitted to carry on this unequal struggle from morning until night, unaided, in the presence of more than thirty thousand of their countrymen with arms in their hands! Nevertheless, it is true."

The total loss of our division in this battle was 1,575, of which there were 338 killed, 902 wounded, and 335 prisoners and missing.

The total loss of Gen. Hancock's brigade, attached to Gen. Sumner's command, was 31. Notwithstanding this fact, the first New York newspapers which reached us after the battle, purchased at the expense of more than one-half day's pay of a private soldier, contained the brief, official account of the Commander-in-Chief, who was misled into writing, —

"The battle of Williamsburg has been fought; it is a victory! Hancock is superb!"

And not one word of mention of Gen. Hooker and his division!

The regiment slept on the battle field at night, and next day encamped in the suburbs of Williamsburg. During our few days' stay here, details were furnished to guard prisoners, hospitals, and public buildings.

Gen. Hooker issued an order, thanking his command for their bravery, and telling them that they were whipped three times during the battle, but did not know it.

The following official document will show how the news was received by our friends *at home*: —

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
BOSTON, May 19, 1862.

COL. BLAISDELL, *Eleventh Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteers:*

Colonel, — It makes every Massachusetts man feel prouder than ever of the old Commonwealth as he reads of the brave deeds of our Massachusetts regiments.

The conduct of Eleventh Regiment at the battle of Williamsburg was gallant in the extreme, and His Excellency Gov. Andrew tenders to your-

self, your officers, and your men, his warmest congratulations and his sincere thanks for their bravery and good conduct on that terrible day. As a small recognition of their valor, His Excellency has ordered a new regimental color * to be made and forwarded to the regiment.

Respectfully yours,

WILLIAM SCHOULER,
Adjutant-General.

CHAPTER VI.

ON THE MARCH, FAIR OAKS, SAVAGE'S STATION, GLENDALE, MALVERN HILL, AND HARRISON'S LANDING.

THE advance of the troops from Williamsburg toward Richmond, sixty miles away, was extremely slow. On May 30, twenty-five days after the battle, the division forming the left wing of the army was encamped at Poplar Hill, near Oakbottom Swamp, which was thirteen miles from the rebel capital.

Early on the morning of May 31, Gen. Hooker marched to Fair Oaks, a distance of five miles, taking with him the Sickles and Jersey brigades, he having received word that Gen. Casey's division was engaged in battle at that point. Our brigade was left at Poplar Hill, with the order to "hold your ground, at all hazards." The brigade joined the troops at Fair Oaks on the evening of June 3, and at once relieved Sickles' brigade, in the midst of a drenching rain, performing picket duty for the next twenty-four hours.

The division was here encamped until June 29, performing picket duty by brigades every third day. When not on picket duty, details were furnished for the building of earthworks and other labor on the defences. Much sickness prevailed at this place on account of the swampy nature of the ground, bad water, and severe duty. It was a frequent saying that

* The new colors were sent on in July, 1862, and the old ones which had been so bravely borne in ten hard-fought fields, were returned and deposited at the State House.

we could not get a breath of pure air, a drink of good water, or a sound night's rest.

Our camp was so near the rebel line that we were under fire much of the time, and extra heavy firing on the picket line often called out all the troops in camp. The Sixteenth Massachusetts Regiment joined us in June, and soon after, while on reconnoisance, came very near bringing on an engagement, the rest of the brigade being called to their support.

On June 25, the Third Corps was ordered to advance its picket line, and at 7 P. M. we moved forward, through the woods and swamp, about one third of a mile, driving in the rebel pickets, without much loss.

We formed our line on reaching a large, open field. A large body of rebel reserves from Richmond, about five miles away, came up the Yorktown road, which ran across the field, marching at double-quick. When they struck the "corn poppers," as the Gatling guns of the Sickles brigade were termed, and had received a few volleys from the regiments on the right and left, the reserves melted away, but few of the red shirts returning to Richmond.

Details furnished by our regiment for special duty reported to Gen. Kearney that a large body of rebels was moving in front of his division, which was on the left of our line. This information came none too soon, for the division was actively engaged within twenty minutes thereafter. The attack was repulsed, with severe loss to the enemy, the contest ending at about five o'clock P. M. Our troops held the ground we had been ordered to take, we being relieved at about midnight, when the division returned to the rifle pits. The first of the "seven days' battle" before Richmond had been fought on the left with successful result, and the position thus gained was intrenched.

On the 26th of June all was excitement. There was a

general movement all along the line. The right of our forces was engaged at Mechanicsville and Gaines' Mill on the 27th.

On the 28th, the corps was withdrawn from the position taken on the 25th, and preparations were made for the "change of base."

Rations for six days and one hundred extra cartridges were issued; extra stores that could not be transported in the baggage wagons were destroyed, and on the morning of June 29 we fell back to the vicinity of Savage's Station.

The first position of the regiment after leaving Fair Oaks was on a small hill near the railroad, not far from Savage's Station. Just before noon the rebel artillery opened fire, without warning, from the woods on the south side of the railroad. After a spirited contest, almost entirely confined to the artillery, the attack was repulsed, and Sumner's corps was enabled to retire in good order.

Early in the afternoon, the division fell back to Savage's Station, and after a short halt, by a rapid movement, crossed the Whiteoak Swamp, and at 10 P. M. bivouacked in a field near the Charles City road. The brigade continued its march, and at about noon rested near the church at Glendale.

During the forenoon of the 30th long trains of wagons and herds of cattle had been passing over the road, while an active cannonading in the neighborhood of the bridge at Whiteoak Swamp gave evidence that the enemy was closely following our army.

The divisions of Hill and Longstreet advanced in the afternoon over the Newmarket road from Richmond, making incessant efforts to break through our lines at this point. Our brigade was ordered to the support of a battery, Gen. McCall's command, the Pennsylvania reserves, which had sustained the brunt of the attack, being hard pressed and falling back. We double-quicked into our new position on their left, amid the din of the musketry and cannonade, the yells of the

rebels as they made their desperate assaults, and the hurrahs of the Union soldiers as these were successively repulsed. This babel of sound did not cease until long after sundown. We were assisted about 5 P. M. by our gunboats on the James River, which threw shells into the rebel ranks on the left of the line.

Our regiment held a road which the enemy had entered in the afternoon, and captured many prisoners who attempted escape by the same road. We held our position throughout the night, marching early in the morning toward Malvern Hill, without sleep or rest.

July 1 the division was assigned to a position upon the left centre. The hostile batteries opened from a road at about a mile's distance, concentrating their fire upon the brigade as it was marching toward this point, at a few minutes after nine o'clock A. M. The history of the day may be summarized as a succession of desperate and reckless onsets upon various parts of the line, in which Lee was invariably unsuccessful, his legions being slaughtered by the artillery, including the siege guns and those upon the monitors. The Union loss was small, the infantry being rarely engaged at close action.

July 2 the army marched to Harrison's Landing and established temporary camps. The lines were fixed two days afterwards and the men were engaged in the construction of rifle pits and redoubts during the month. The heat was excessive, though thousands availed themselves of the privilege of bathing in the James River. The division, with a brigade of cavalry, under the command of Gen. Hooker, moved in the direction of Malvern Hill on the night of Aug. 2, but on account of a blunder of the guides returned to the camp about sunrise without accomplishing the object of the expedition.

On Aug. 4, another attempt was made which resulted in the capture of one hundred rebels. Having achieved success the force returned to its camp at the landing, Aug. 7. The stores

and sick were sent upon transports to Fortress Monroe. On the 15th, the Third Corps left Harrison's Landing, marching via Williamsburg to Yorktown. On the 21st, they embarked, sailing up the Potomac to Washington.

CHAPTER VII.

BRISTOW STATION, SECOND BULL RUN, CENTREVILLE, CHANTILLY, AND ALEXANDRIA.

ON the 25th of August, the division left Alexandria and was packed into cattle cars and started to open the Orange and Alexandria railroad. We arrived at Warrenton Junction at midnight, and on the 26th a regular camp was laid out near this place.

At four o'clock A. M., of the 27th, orders were received to hold ourselves in readiness to start at a moment's notice, and shortly afterward, the division took the line of march for Catlett's Station.

Near Bristow Station we came upon the enemy. The rebels, under the command of "Stonewall" Jackson, had done much damage at this point, previous to our arrival; bridges had been destroyed, and over one hundred baggage cars with their valuable contents were in flames. The sudden onset of Gen. Hooker was unexpected by Jackson. The forces were engaged for about two hours, when the rebels retreated in hot haste, falling back to Manassas Junction during the next day, and subsequently forming in line of battle upon the old field of Bull Run.

On the 28th, a portion of Gen. Pope's troops marched by the division. We followed them along the line of the railroad, halting at night, and moving from the bivouac at two o'clock on the morning of the 29th. An hour after sunrise

we stood upon the heights of Centreville, thence continuing our march to Bull Run. About two miles from the field we were met by some five hundred exchanged prisoners, many of whom had been captured within a few days.

The position of the Confederate troops in front of our brigade was one of great natural strength, the line being posted behind an unfinished railroad embankment which formed a very substantial breastwork, this being supported, as we subsequently ascertained, by two other lines.

Thus the army of Northern Virginia was most advantageously placed under the skilled leadership of Gen. Lee and his able coadjutor, Gen. Jackson.

Our brigade, under the command of Gen. Grover, consisted of the First, Eleventh, and Sixteenth Massachusetts, Second New Hampshire, and Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania.

On our arrival on the field of action, the brigade took the position assigned to it, upon the slope of a hill, to support a battery which was attached to Seigel's corps; the rebels opened fire at about 3 P. M. on our battery, and shortly after an aide from Gen. Seigel brought orders to Gen. Grover, when, 'midst shot and shell, our brigade marched towards the right of the line, and halted on the border of a thick forest, in which many skirmishes had taken place. After fifteen minutes' delay for our support to reach us, we were ordered in without the promised reserves.

Every man in the brigade realized the desperate nature of the undertaking, but, unflinchingly, the line moved forward through the belt of woods that intervened, and soon entered the open space in front of the Confederate position.

At that instant the enemy's skirmishers opened a scattering fire, which continued at intervals until the position was carried. The brigade moved gallantly forward, storming the defences, and leaving the ground behind literally covered with their dead and wounded, swarmed over the embankment

with such impetuosity as to hurl the Confederates back, and broke through the second line, when they found themselves confronted by a murderous discharge from a third line of fresh troops, strongly posted, and were subjected to a destructive fire which compelled them to retire with the loss of nearly half their number.

Referring to the action of the brigade at this fiercely-contested battle, Gen. Heintzelman said, —

"It was on this occasion that Gen. Grover's brigade made the most gallant and determined bayonet charge of the war. It broke two of the enemy's lines, but was finally repulsed by the overwhelming numbers of the rebel third line. It was a hand-to-hand conflict, using the bayonet and butt of the musket. In this fierce encounter of not over twenty minutes, the First, Eleventh, and Sixteenth Massachusetts, Second New Hampshire, and Twenty-Sixth Pennsylvania were engaged."

Gen. Grover, after detailing the positions of the enemy and of his own troops, goes on to say, —

"At 3 P. M., I received an order to advance in line of battle over this ground, pass the embankment, enter the edge of the woods beyond, and hold it. Dispositions for carrying out this order were immediately made; pieces were loaded, bayonets fixed, and instructions given to move slowly upon the enemy until we felt its fire, then close upon him rapidly, fire one well-directed volley, and rely upon the bayonet to secure the position on the other side.

"We rapidly and firmly pressed upon the embankment, and here occurred a short, sharp, and obstinate hand-to-hand conflict with bayonets and clubbed muskets. Many of the enemy were bayonetted in their tracks, others struck down with butts of pieces, and onward pressed the line. In a few yards it met a terrible fire from a second line, which in its turn broke. The third line now bore down upon our thinned ranks, in close order, and swept back the right centre and a portion of our left. . . . The weight of the enemy's line caused the necessity of falling back, first to the embankment, and then to our first position, behind which we rallied to our colors. Though forced to retire from the field by the immensely superior numbers of the enemy, supported by artillery and natural strength of position, the men never fought more gallantly and efficiently."

Col. William Blaisdell, in his report of the action, says, —

"It was near the railroad embankment that the brave Tileston, Stone, Porter, and other gallant men received their mortal wounds. The officers and men of the regiment had fought with the most desperate bravery; not a man flinched; the loss was proportionately severe. Two hundred and eighty-three men participated in the fight."

This disastrous battle ended with the Union army holding the defences of Washington, having suffered the loss of 25 cannon, millions of dollars' worth of stores and material, and 15,000 killed, wounded, and missing men. A large number of the wounded remained for three days upon the places where they fell, without shelter of any kind.

The loss of the Eleventh Regiment in this action was: killed, 10; wounded, 77; missing, 25; total, 112.

As a recompense for our severe loss, we had won imperishable honor, inflicted a severe loss upon the rebels including the wounding and temporary retiring of Gen. Ewell, who lost a leg in this engagement, and quenched the ardor of many a Confederate who had not formerly appreciated the valor of Massachusetts troops.

Next morning our decimated brigade was again in readiness for action. Nothing took place until about 4 P. M., when some heavy fighting occurred on our left, the volleys of musketry resounding for hours. Our brigade acted as a reserve to support the various batteries, at one time occupying our old position on the Leesburg road, which we had held at the first battle of Bull Run. Desultory firing, with occasional brief skirmishes, prevailed throughout the day, and at sundown the brigade retired to Centreville, where they bivouacked for the night.

CENTREVILLE, CHANTILLY.

The army rested upon the heights of Centreville during the two following days, enjoying the comfort of the barracks which had been occupied by Johnston's forces during the winter of 1861–62, while the enemy showed no inclination to storm the works which they had constructed for their own protection.

It having been reported that the rebel army had flanked our position and were occupying Chantilly, Generals Kearney,

Hooker, and Reno were ordered to that point, but a few miles away. The Union forces were successful, after a short engagement, in securing the line of retreat toward Alexandria and Washington. It was in this engagement that Gen. Phil. Kearney was killed. His close association with our division in the peninsular campaign had so much endeared him to us that we all regarded it as a personal loss.

Sept. 3 the regiment arrived at Alexandria, where they were employed upon the defences around Washington, being encamped for a few days at Fort Lyons, after which we were removed to Fairfax Seminary.

Gen. Hooker having been appointed to the command of McDowell's old corps, the command of our division devolved upon Gen. Sickles; but though our new commander was deservedly popular with his men, the division still proudly bore the old cognomen, and continued to be known as "Hooker's Division."

At the same time, the brigade lost its commanding officer, Gen. Grover being appointed to a more important command in another department.

We remained at this camp until the 1st of November, when we broke camp and marched to Manassas, which we occupied on Nov. 3. The division was broken up into detachments, and scattered along the line of the railroad, guarding the most important points.

On the 7th, a part of the brigade, under the command of Col. Blaisdell, marched to Bristow Station and bivouacked for the night in the first snow-storm of the season. The next day we pushed on to Warrington Junction, remaining here for several days, during which time Gen. Hooker passed through on the train and was received with loud cheers.

On the 18th, we started on our march for Falmouth, and after marching for three days in the rain, reached Wolf Ford on the Occoquan. We waded through this stream next

morning, nearly waist deep, encamping on the hill on the other side, Nov. 21. After a few days' halt here, the march was continued, and we arrived at Falmouth on the 28th.

It was in November that Gov. Andrew issued a circular letter to the commanding officers, asking for an expression of opinion regarding the merits of the Massachusetts regiments, batteries, etc., under their respective commands. In response, Gen. Grover sent the following letter: —

ON BOARD STEAMER "NORTH STAR,"
BANKS' EXPEDITION, Dec. 8, 1862.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY, THE GOVERNOR OF MASSACHUSETTS:

Sir, — I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a circular letter from the Executive Department of the State of Massachusetts, bearing date, Nov. 7, 1862.

In reply thereto, and as an act of justice to those noble regiments, the First, Eleventh, and Sixteenth Massachusetts Volunteers, which I had the honor to command during the peninsular campaign, I beg leave to state that for soldierly bearing and bravery in the field they have been everywhere conspicuous, and have, on every occasion which has come under my notice, done honor to the State. . . .

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
C GROVER, *Brigadier-General of Volunteers.*

While Gen. Heintzelman returned answer as follows: —

HEADQUARTERS, DEFENCES OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, Dec. 17, 1862.

HIS EXCELLENCY, GOV. JOHN A. ANDREW, *Boston, Mass.:*

Governor, — I have had under my command, during the campaign on the peninsula and the short campaign with Gen. Pope, in the army of Virginia, the First Massachusetts, Col. Cowdin, Eleventh Massachusetts, Col. Blaisdell, and the Sixteenth Massachusetts, Col. Wyman.

The First and Eleventh Massachusetts Regiments, under the command of Brig.-Gen. C. Grover, were engaged in the siege of Yorktown, and in the battles of Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, Glendale, and Malvern Hill on the Peninsula, and in Gen. Pope's army, in those of Kettle Run, Bull Run, and Chantilly.

In Glendale, Col. Wyman was killed gallantly leading his regiment.

In all those actions these regiments behaved with distinguished success, and the State has reason to be proud of them. They have carried her white flag with the foremost.

You have no doubt received reports of colonels. . . . The State of Massachusetts has been reaping the benefit of her organization.

I have the honor to be, Governor,
Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
S. P. HEINTZELMAN, *Major-General.*

CHAPTER VIII.

FALMOUTH, FREDERICKSBURG AND THE BATTLE OF CHANCELLORSVILLE.

OUR camp at this place was in the midst of some short pines, and the regular routine of camp duty was resumed. New regiments were constantly arriving, and the army expected each day to be ordered to break camp and go into battle; we could not help feeling that with the whole Army of the Potomac concentrated at this point and Gen. Lee's army re-enforced just across the Rappahannock, at Fredericksburg, that a battle on a large scale was about to take place. Orders were received on the evening of Dec. 10 to furnish every man with sixty rounds of ammunition and rations for three days. The report of two cannons at 5.30 A. M. on the 11th broke the quietness of the camp; and the same sounds, succeeded by a volley of musketry, were heard fifteen minutes afterwards. These were the guns that opened the battle of Fredericksburg. Near the ruins of the railroad bridge, the engineers had built one of pontoons, which extended two thirds of the distance across the river; but the canister of the enemy prevented them from finishing it at that time. The division marched at daybreak toward the point, and one hundred and forty-three pieces of artillery were placed in position on the bluffs, while most of the infantry were concealed in the woods and ravines. The fire of the batteries on the left and the forlorn hope upon the right triumphed over all obstacles, and the bridges at Deep Run were finished at noon, while those at Fredericksburg were completed three hours later. One hundred thousand infantry and a large force of cavalry and artillery debouched from

these two points of crossing, which were three miles apart, and formed in line of battle. There was no fighting on that day between large bodies of troops, although the skirmishers were actively engaged and cannonading was sometimes brisk. The division was held in reserve upon the 12th, but at noon it marched down to the left, and halted for the night; but our regiment received orders for special service at 9.30 P. M., and crossed the river upon a bridge composed of sixteen pontoons, which it was required to guard. It was noon on the 13th before the battle was opened, and the history of that afternoon would be aptly written in the blood of the gallant soldiers who assaulted the impregnable works upon the right, and defied death at the stone wall, the heights, and the mill race. Our batteries commenced shelling the forest on the left of the line of battle, and at 1 P. M. the ceaseless roll of musketry burst forth for the first time during the movement. Our regiment was left on duty at the bridge all day, and was not relieved until midnight, when we rejoined the division. The skirmishers commenced to fire at daylight on the morning of the 14th, the sharpshooters firing over the heads of the men upon the plain. A battery opened upon the brigade at daybreak, but was promptly silenced by the Second New Hampshire sharpshooters.

The rebels worked after sunset on the 13th, 14th, and 15th, felling trees and erecting breastworks until morning, but no disposition to further engage was manifested on either side. The weather was favorable for a retreat, the sky being overcast, and the divisions succeeded in regaining their old camps undistubed by a single shot.

Torrents of rain fell on the 16th, but the fast gathering mud came too late to impede our progress. We had been repulsed, and the Confederate forces held the contested field, with a large amount of material which had been left in the town in the hurry of recrossing the river.

The ordinary routine of camp duty continued until Jan. 20, when the division left camp and marched about two miles to Falmouth, returning in the evening. On the 21st, the division marched six miles in the direction of the fords. On the 23d, the troops returned to the camps, and Gen. Burnside was relieved of the command of the army, thus terminating the famous "mud campaign."

Gen. Hooker succeeded Gen. Burnside, and many reforms were immediately inaugurated. The organization of the army in three grand divisions was abolished and the system of corps badges was established, the glorious old diamond being the emblem of the Third Corps.

Rain, mud, and picket duty diversified the experiences of our winter quarters until Feb. 26, when the entire Second New Hampshire Regiment returned home upon furlough. With few interruptions this condition of affairs continued until April 27, 1863, when for the fourth time we broke up our encampments at Falmouth.

The Union army, under Gen. Hooker, consisting of one hundred and twenty-five thousand men of all arms, with four hundred cannons, were in the latter part of April, 1863, encamped near the Rappahannock River. It had been reorganized by its commander, and was pronounced "the finest army on the planet."

On April 27, at midnight, the first, third, and sixth corps concentrated near Deep Run, the remaining corps passing in the direction of the upper fords. The pontoon guard placed their bridge of boats and succeeded in capturing the rebel force detailed to guard the river. Two divisions were deployed in line of battle upon the opposite bank. Rain prevailed during the 29th, and a dense fog obscured the scene on the morning of the 30th. At noon, Gen. Berry and the third corps, under Gen. Sickels, advanced, and bivouacked near Hartwood Church at midnight.

The corps was in motion May 1, crossing the stream at United States Ford; May 2, at 7.30 A. M., an advance was made, and at 5 P. M. it was reported that the rebel line was forming.

About 4 P. M., Jackson's advance fell upon the Eleventh Corps, breaking their line and scattering them to the rear. The division formed in the woods upon the plank road, and succeeded in checking Jackson's impetuous advance.

On the 3d, the enemy turned our left, driving our men through the forest. The brigade rallied in the open field near the Chancellor House, which was fired by Lee's artillery. At 9 A. M., the brigade was aligned upon the road to the United States Ford. The infantry fire ceased at 10 A. M., the enemy holding their acquired position.

On May 4, there was considerable picket firing, but no movement of the brigade. On the 5th, the skirmishers were hotly engaged during an intense fog. At night there was a drenching rain, and the waters of the river were so swelled as to endanger our pontoons. The brigade evacuated their bivouac at 3 A. M. on the 6th, and recrossed the pontoons at daybreak.

Wearied, footsore, and disheartened, the men marched through the unceasing rain, and regained the old camps. The fall of Jackson, during this engagement, saved the Union forces from a grave disaster.

CHAPTER IX.

THE MARCH TO GETTYSBURG AND THE BATTLE.

IT was known that Lee was massing his troops, as that wily commander was aware that the term of enlistment of many of our short term men was about expired, and every indica-

tion pointed to an immediate and thoroughly organized attack.

On the 3d of June, two divisions of Lee's army had marched to Culpepper Court House. The pontoon bridge was thrown across Deep Run on the 6th, and we crossed for the third time, receiving the fire of the enemy's artillery, which was posted upon the bank.

On the 12th, the division marched, under the broiling sun, suffering intensely, many of the men being sunstruck. The brigade was relieved by the cavalry on the evening of the 14th, when we marched to Catlett's Station, arriving at 7.10 on the morning of the 15th, after marching all night. At 8.40 A. M., we started again, bivouacking at a point near Manassas Junction at midnight. The troops remained stationary during the 16th, moved a short distance on the 17th and 18th, bivouacking at Gum Spring at 10 P. M.

After a march of eighteen hours, we crossed the Potomac at Edward's Ferry, and bivouacked after midnight, having covered twenty-nine miles. This harassing advance continued until the 30th of June, when we bivouacked at Bridgeport.

On July 1, we reached Emmettsburg, and at 4 P. M. started on the road to Gettysburg, but finding that we were entering a veritable hornet's nest the division retraced its steps, forded Willoughby's Run, and bivouacked upon the plains at 2.30 A. M., July 2

The retirement of Gen. Hooker and the appointment of Gen. Meade was received by the troops with universal expressions of disappointment and disapproval. Our old and tried commander was thus displaced by a general regarding whose ability we had no knowledge, at the outset of a struggle with the flower of the Confederate army under their most efficient and experienced commander.

With daybreak came a realization of the imminency of the impending struggle. Already the road over which we had

marched was occupied by the enemy. Both sides engaged in the grim work of preparation, and at 3 P. M. the corps advanced its line about half a mile. At 3.45 P. M., a rebel battery opened fire upon the brigade with solid shot. The main contest began upon the left, Longstreet attempting to gain the height of Roundtop, which was defended by a battery at the very summit.

Our skirmishers notified us that the rebels were massing their brigades for an assault upon our position; we had no breastworks, but made ready for a determined resistance. The batteries and infantry upon the extreme left were drawn in toward the centre, and were moving half a mile in our rear. We knew by the yells of the foe and the occasional dropping of a bullet that their line was on the advance. Our skirmishers fell back. The rebel line rapidly advanced, and our left was forced back. Heavy masses of infantry supported the attack, and our men were forced slowly backward, until the serious loss and weariness of the foe brought the opportunity which was promptly availed of by the second corps, which, aided by the concentrated fire of the batteries in our rear, attacked their left flank and succeeded in checking their movement. The remnant of the brigade rallied and pursued the enemy for half a mile, capturing several hundred prisoners and recapturing some of our abandoned guns. As a result of this bloody day's work ten thousand dead and wounded men were lying upon the open ground, not three quarters of a mile square. At 10 P. M. we halted for the night at a point about a mile in the rear of the battle field, to which we had been ordered. With half our division disabled, we passed the night after the second day's battle behind the hastily constructed breastworks.

The old Third Corps, under its gallant general, Sickles, bore the brunt of this terrible conflict, and their bravery and steadiness saved Little Roundtop, the key to the situation,

and, as a consequence, the day, making possible the action of the morrow, and converting defeat into victory.

Maj.-Gen. Sickles was severely wounded in the leg during this brilliant action, necessitating amputation, but the Old Third had added another to its many hardly-won laurels.

At half past three on the morning of July 3, the enemy opened an artillery fire upon our lines. The division marched to the rear at eight o'clock, grounding their arms in the woods. For a time an ominous silence prevailed, but at about one o'clock the enemy opened with a concentrated fire of all their batteries.

The division was double-quicked to the front to support the advance in the earthworks. Our lines were formed at half past three and held the ground, repulsing the assault of the enemy, Pickett's division being nearly annihilated by the fierce artillery fire of the Union batteries.

Pickett's advance, at the head of fifteen thousand picked troops, was a gallant effort, Lee undoubtedly recognizing the fact that upon the success of this assault depended the fortunes of the day.

The advance was in close column, in the face of the concentrated fire of our batteries and successive volleys of musketry. The ground was strewed with their dead, and great gaps were torn in their ranks, yet they kept on, and were soon engaged in a hand-to-hand struggle with our veterans.

With their repulse the battle of Gettysburg had been fought and won, and the turning point had been reached in the contest between those who sought to destroy and the gallant hearts who had taken up arms to preserve the Union.

Fifty thousand men were numbered as killed, wounded, or missing, on both sides, during this terrible three-days' battle.

Details were sent out on the morning of the 4th to bury the dead and succor the wounded, many of the latter having

remained upon the field for nearly forty-eight hours. As provisions were scanty in the field hospitals, the soldiers liberally contributed from their rations for the relief of these sufferers.

The Confederate forces commenced their retreat on the night of the 4th, abandoning their earthworks and leaving their wounded behind them.

The Union cavalry started in the pursuit and captured the trains of the fleeing enemy, and the occupants of the deserted farmhouses returned to their homes, or to what the fortunes of war had left of them.

In his "Three Years upon the Potomac" Capt. Blake says in his summary of the battle, —

"When all the facts attending this battle are fully understood, the historian will award the highest praise to the courage of the rank and file and the skill of the subordinate officers, and ascribe to Gen. Meade a very small degree of the honor for this decisive triumph. The conflict of July 1 was fought during his absence; the First Corps captured a large number of prisoners; but the death of the accomplished Gen. Reynolds, and the reinforcements which arrived for the foe, enabled Ewell to force the Union troops from their position, and drive them through the streets of Gettysburg. Gen. Howard had posted a division of the Eleventh Corps in reserve at Cemetery Hill, and this officer, assisting Gen. Hancock, who had the sole command, together with Generals Warren, Buford, and others, who noticed the great natural strength of the ridge, formed the divisions of the various corps upon the right and left of it; and thus the wise selection of the battle field, a matter of the highest importance, which requires the exercise of the finest military judgment, was the result of a defeat. A part of this line, which these brilliant officers established while the commander of the army was several miles in the rear, was changed upon the 2d by Gen. Sickles, without any orders; and the enemy for two days vainly assailed the gallant forces that held the original ground. During the gigantic struggle, Gen. Meade neither attacked the rebels nor pursued them, when they were completely shattered and had fled in confusion, but acted solely upon the defensive; and his able subordinates and their brave soldiers sowed, while he reaped, the harvest of martial glory which was produced by their successful labors upon the plains of Gettysburg."

And the veterans of the Eleventh smile knowingly as they recall the perils of the bloody day, and memory brings to them many pictures in which figure a scrap of white flannel, cut in the shape of a diamond.

CHAPTER X.

THE PURSUIT OF LEE, AND BRANDY STATION.

GEN. LEE, with his shattered hordes, rapidly retreated toward the Potomac, followed by our army.

We had received large reinforcements of new troops until we had actually more men attached to the Army of the Potomac than before the battle. One entire new division was added to our corps, composed of new regiments, and forming the largest division in the corps.

Our cavalry was constantly pouncing down upon the wagon trains of the rebels, and a portion of Lee's pontoon train, invaluable to him in crossing the Potomac, was captured and destroyed.

Over the hills and through the beautiful valleys of Maryland the army pressed in the pursuit; our division passed through Emmettsburg, and Frederick City, over many portions of the Antietam battle field, and on the 12th, with the entire army of the Potomac, confronted Lee at Williamsport.

On this day, Gen. Meade issued an order which was read at the head of each regiment, that he was about to attack the enemy, with every prospect of success.

Notwithstanding, the 12th and 13th passed by, and when we did advance we found Lee far away on the road to Richmond.

On the 17th, the division crossed the Potomac at Harper's Ferry. From here we passed through "Pleasant Valley," well named, and camped for two days at Ashby's Gap, upon the broad fields of Upperville.

On Thursday, the 23d, we passed through Manassas Gap, a pass, several miles in length, and our division was

engaged in a sharp encounter at Wapping Heights, near the western entrance of the pass, where the rebels were posted in considerable force, in strong defensive positions. Although the battle was fought under the greatest of difficulties, by nightfall, we were again victorious and the rebels had fallen back to Front Royal, where we advanced early next morning. The rebels fell back again, and the next day we marched fifteen miles, passing through the pleasant village of Salem, and early on the morning of the 26th arrived at Warrington, and after a number of marches encamped at Beverly Ford, Aug. 1, where the regular routine of camp duty was resumed. The regiment had marched four hundred and ten miles, from June 11 to Aug. 1, and seldom bivouacked two successive nights on the same ground, and the rest at Beverly Fords was desirable.

Aug. 11, the camps witnessed an affecting spectacle, when the officers and men of Kearney's and Hooker's divisions of the Third Corps contributed their pay for one day to purchase for Gen. Sickles, their gallant and disabled commander, a carriage, horses, and harness, as an expression of their respect.

Aug. 23, a squad of two hundred substitutes were assigned to our regiment, many of whom came from New York ; and although they increased the number on our rolls, they did not prove of much efficient benefit to the fighting strength of our regiment, as shown by the adjutant-general's report.

Aug. 29, will be long remembered from the fact that five bounty jumpers were shot in the Fifth Corps, the Third Corps being present as spectators. None of the old veterans questioned but the action would have a good effect.

Sept. 16, the corps left camp, forded the Rappahannock, which was knee deep, and subsequently Hazle Run, hip deep, and, the enemy having retreated south of the Rapidan, the regiment went into camp on the 17th, about a mile in the rear of Culpepper Court House.

Our position remained unchanged until Oct. 8, when the division marched to James City to support Kilpatrick's Cavalry. On the 10th a brisk skirmish occupied the afternoon. On the 11th, we crossed the river, the respective forces engaging in a race for the same objective point. We were stationed at Beverly Ford on the 12th, behind our old earthworks. The division marched all day on the 13th, rested at Greenwich for two hours, and resumed its march at daybreak. At 2 P. M., the lines of battle were formed upon the heights of Centreville.

The corps were acting as the left wing on the 15th, the division proceeding to Union Mills. The division finally encamped, Oct. 30, near Bealeton. On the morning of Nov. 7, we advanced in two columns, the corps arriving at Kelly's Ford at 3 P. M., the division finally going into camp in the quarters formerly occupied by Ewell's brigades.

Nov. 23, orders were given for an advance, but were subsequently countermanded. On the 26th, we abandoned our camps taking position on the right of our forces, the brigade in the advance. The troops crossed the river at 3 P. M. and gained the new position, south of the Rapidan, without the loss of a man.

On the 27th, we resumed our march, pushed on through the woods, and drove the rebel pickets for two miles, double-quicking at 2.30 P. M. to Locust Grove, where we had a brief skirmish, with a severe and profitless loss.

On the 28th, the division retired from its position advancing slowly over the Orange turnpike. On the 29th, we prepared for a battle at 4.30 A. M., but rain and darkness delayed the movement and we bivouacked for the night at nine o'clock.

Nov. 30, 1863, the division was under arms at 1 A. M., with the avowed purpose of storming the rebel breastworks at Mine Run. At 8 A. M., the ranks were formed, but Gen.

Warren refused to give the order to advance, and the day passed without decisive action.

Dec. 1, the brigade reported to Gen. Gregg to support the cavalry. At 2 A. M. of the 2d, the pickets were withdrawn from the front, and the main portion of the army marched by our bivouac during the night. At daybreak the brigade was again in motion, covered the retreat of cavalry, crossed the pontoon bridge at Gold Mine Ford, and reoccupied our old camps at Brandy Station, where we went into winter quarters. A demonstration was made Feb. 6, and another on the 28th, but no action of any importance took place. Our winter camp at Brandy Station was unusually gay. A chapel was built by the brigade where religious, temperance, and Masonic meetings were held.

When the roads had again become suitable for the movement of troops, preparations were made for the opening of the campaign, Gen. Grant being in command of the Union forces, and having his headquarters at the front.

CHAPTER XI.

THE BATTLES OF THE WILDERNESS, SPOTTSYLVANIA AND COLD HARBOR.

WITH the advent of Grant a system of aggressive operation was immediately inaugurated. Successful in the West, he only accepted the responsibilities of leadership under the condition that his authority should be unrestricted and untrammeled. In order to carry out his projects he demanded that the full scope of the national resources should be placed at his disposal, and with these concessions and guarantees avowed his purpose to bring the war to a definite conclusion.

Unlike some of his predecessors, Grant gave the strictest personal attention to every detail, establishing his headquarters at the scene of action, while with the most elaborate study of the situation he laid his plans, not dependent upon the tide of temporary success, but subservient to a fixed, determinate, and prearranged system with reference to the final result.

His objective point was Richmond,— his expressed purpose to destroy the army of the Confederacy which had so long menaced the gallant veterans of the Army of the Potomac. Gen. Meade was in the immediate command of the army, while the Lieutenant-General, in command of the entire national force, directed the movement in the valley in unison with the operations of the various bodies throughout the national territory.

Preparations were carried on with activity during March and April, and on the 1st of May the Army of the Potomac, encamped at Culpepper, near the Rappahannock River, consisted of one hundred and twenty-one thousand men, with two hundred and seventy-four cannons. Allied with this splendid force was the Ninth Corps, under command of Gen. Burnside, encamped near Bristow's Station, with twenty-three thousand men and twenty-four pieces of artillery — a combined force of one hundred and forty-four thousand men and two hundred and ninety-eight guns.

Gen. Lee, with the army of Northern Virginia, was encamped, behind strong defences near Orange Court House, Gen. Longstreet's corps being within supporting distance at Gordonsville, about twelve miles away.

At midnight of the 3d of May, the Union forces moved hastily, but quietly, across the Rapidan River, commencing the campaign which was destined to be the most vigorous, sanguinary, and decisive known to modern warfare.

Whatever doubts might exist in the public mind as to the

ability and sagacity of the Union leaders, they were not shared by the sagacious and hitherto invincible general of the Confederate forces, who, recognizing the conclusive nature of the coming series of combats, exhausted bold and audacious effort in the desperate attempt to stay the overwhelming adverse tide of aggressive, repeated, and decisive attack.

On the morning of the 5th of May he advanced his veteran columns, marching by two parallel roads, to intersect the line of the Union advance and endeavor to break their continuity.

The movement was so stealthily executed, that the Union forces were unprepared for the attack, which was precipitated with the utmost vigor. Our forces were immerged in the intricacies of the forest wilds, in a situation most favorable for the operations of a force, guided by those familiar with the ground, while the difficulties of communication and coherent manœuvre embarrassed the Union leaders, who were thus engaged in a hand-to-hand struggle in which military skill and personal bravery were alike restricted to the immediate field of action.

Thus was fought the battle of the Wilderness, a conflict most resolute and sanguinary, in which personal prowess and individual valor were to decide the momentous question of the destruction or the perpetuity of the Republic.

Little or no artillery could be brought into the service. The roll of musketry was continuous, its fierce reverberation only being broken by the sharp cries of the wounded and the groans of the dying.

As the waves of the sea, the extended lines of the adverse forces ebbed and flowed, while the gloom of the forest veiled the scene of carnage in every direction other than the immediate theatre of action, and men fought on, with the energy of despair, utterly ignorant of the fate of their brethren or the fortunes of the day.

Sheer exhaustion brought the conflict to a close on the evening of the 6th, the opposing armies bivouacking in such close neighborhood that the muttered orders in the one camp could be partia ly distinguished in the other, and so the peace of night succeeded the dread carnage of the day.

The loss on the Union side was in the vicinity of twenty-five thousand men. It would fill a volume to relate the incidents of these two terrible days, when each man's vision was restricted to the immediate vicinity of his own participation; but wherever blows fell hardest and thickest, and personal bravery found opportunity for exercise, the gallant Eleventh bore the brunt and the white diamond asserted its pre-eminence as a symbol of soldierly devotion.

Both armies held their intrenched lines on the 7th of May, each awaiting an attack from the other, but neither apparently desirous to assume the offensive. Gens. Grant and Meade, satisfied that no permanent advantage commensurate with the woful loss of life was to be gained by repeating the struggle in the wilderness, issued orders for a movement to the left, in the direction of Spottsylvania Court House, intending to occupy that point, turn Gen. Lee's flank, and cut off his communications with Richmond in that direction.

It was late in the evening when the Fifth Corps commenced the execution of this movement, expecting to reach Spottsylvania Court House by daybreak on the 8th.

But the line of march was so obstructed by fallen trees, rocks, and other impediments as to render the roads impassable until they could be cleared, after the expenditure of much time and labor.

Owing to this delay, Gen. Lee became fully apprised of the movement, and, discerning its object, he at once put a portion of his force in motion, succeeding in occupying the objective point before the arrival of the Union troops.

Strong breastworks of logs and earth were hastily con-

structed, these being protected by slashings and abatis at the front. Grant, finding that his skilful and wary adversary had interposed this formidable barrier to his advance upon Richmond, made his dispositions accordingly.

On the 8th, the Fifth and Sixth Corps moved to the assault upon the newly constructed works, but the rebels succeeded in forcing them back, after a severe engagement, with severe loss.

On the 9th, there was no heavy fighting, both armies being occupied in bringing up their forces, extending their lines, and intrenching their positions. Skirmishing, however, was continuous, the sharpshooters being watchful, and seizing every opportunity to cripple their opponents.

The Confederate lines were assaulted several times during the following days by strong bodies of the Union troops, but notwithstanding the most determined and gallant effort they were invariably repulsed, with considerable loss.

Lee's lines, extending in a half circle, with the flanks thrown back, were most judiciously disposed, presenting an almost insurmountable obstacle to attack. Near our centre, at the most advanced point of this line, a salient had been thrown forward, the apex of which was nearly a mile in advance of their main line, upon which its flanks rested.

The obstinate and murderous struggles which took place at this point gave to it the *soubriquet* of the "Bloody Angle" in the relations of the sanguinary battle of the 12th of May. On the night of the 11th and morning of the 12th a large body of troops, under the command of Gen. Hancock, were massed about four hundred yards in front of this apex. The Eleventh Regiment constituted a portion of the assaulting column.

At about five o'clock in the morning the order to advance was given. The movement was silently and rapidly made through the wood to the open space in front of the breast-

works of the enemy. Then, with a rush, the veteran columns of Hancock pressed up the slope, tore away the abatis, charged upon the Confederate lines, throwing them into confusion, and carried the works. They captured Gens. Johnston and Stuart, with their brigades, comprising four thousand men and twenty guns.

As the troops poured into the works they became so intermingled that it was with extreme difficulty that any approach to regular formation could be preserved.

Meanwhile, a desperate and deadly fire was maintained by both sides, until Gen. Gordon, at the head of a fresh body of Confederate troops, advanced to attack the Union soldiers. Falling upon that portion of the Second Corps who were within the "Angle," who had not yet recovered from the disorder incident to their impetuous entrance into the works, he drove them back over the breastworks, recapturing some of the guns, but was unable to force them back beyond the face of the fortifications.

All through the remainder of the day, and until nearly dawn next morning, a furious hand-to-hand conflict raged for the holding of this position. The slaughter was terrible, the spectacle one of inexpressible horror. The dead and wounded lay in heaps, while the writhing bodies of the latter were torn and mutilated by the raking fire of artillery and musketry, or trampled upon by the frenzied combatants. It was a bitter struggle, both sides exhibiting the most determined courage and tenacity. During the night the Confederates retired to their second line at the base of the salient.

While the bloody contest was going on at the "Angle" the Fifth, Sixth, and Ninth corps made repeated charges upon the Confederate intrenchments, but their persistent effort and undaunted courage was without avail, being hurled back each time, with severe loss.

All through the day the roar of the artillery and the con-

tinual roll of musketry indicated the terrible carnage that was covering the field with the dying and the dead.

On the 20th, Gen. Grant, convinced of the hopelessness of the attempt to carry the works, abandoned the attack and moved by the left flank to the vicinity of the North Anna River, where he again encountered the rebel forces strongly intrenched. There were five encounters between the opposing armies, continuing at intervals for several days. The engagements are summarized as the Battle of North Anna.

On the 26th, the flanking movement was resumed, continuing, with occasional interruptions, when lively encounters relieved the monotony of the march, until the 31st, when the Eighteenth Corps, under the command of Gen. W. F. Smith and which had been temporarily detached from the Army of the James, then under the command of Gen. B. F. Butler, reinforced the Army of the Potomac with fifteen thousand men and twenty pieces of artillery.

Meanwhile, Gen. Lee, finding that his front was no longer menaced, commenced to move his army to a position more directly commanding the approach to the city of Richmond as well as more favorably situated for the comfort and convenience of his command. His new position was north of the Chickahominy River in front of New Cold Harbor.

Here, on the third day of June, was fought the battle of Cold Harbor, the last of the engagements on the line north of Richmond.

On June 2, the two vast armies confronted each other. Both were strongly intrenched, Gen. Lee's position being one of great natural strength, evidencing his excellent judgment, materially aided by local familiarity. Heavy earthworks were constructed at the most prominent points the entire line, some six miles in length, being protected by breastworks, in front of which were slashings and abatis.

Every effort which skill and experience could suggest was

exhausted, to render the line impregnable to successful assault. Nevertheless, Gen. Grant determined upon the attempt to carry them by storm. He issued the order for an attack all along the line, to be made at daybreak on the morning of the 3d.

Behind these seemingly impassable works, nearly two hundred pieces of artillery were trained for direct or enfilading fire. Along the breastworks and in the rifle pits were fifty thousand resolute soldiers, prepared to offer most determined and obstinate resistance; these veterans were the very flower of the Confederate army.

The Union army comprised nearly one hundred thousand men, many of whom were veterans of three years' service, their term of enlistment having nearly expired. They had upheld the honor of the flag in many a well-contested field and could be relied on in any emergency. For patriotic fidelity, skill, and aptitude, the world had never known their superiors.

The men of the Federal forces, promptly at the appointed time, surmounted their breastworks and rapidly formed in columns of attack. Over the heads of these sunburned veterans were proudly borne the tattered and battle-worn flags which were hallowed by memories of the dead and the sacrifices of the living.

As the signal sounded, the national army moved forward, their bayonets glistening beneath the first rays of morning light. The march was very rapid, the line, four miles in length, sweeping gallantly on, formed a magnificent and sublime spectacle.

Suddenly, the fires flashed along the entire sweep of the Confederate guns, and the silence was broken by the roar of cannon, the rattle of musketry, and the hoarse shouts of combatants.

The assailing force was exposed to a terrible cross-fire,

which tore through their ranks, strewing the ground with the dead and wounded. A temporary advantage was gained, the intrepid Union veterans, at various points, mounting the breastworks and planting their banners on the elevations, only, however, to fall, stricken with death or disabled with grievous wounds.

In less than thirty minutes our troops were compelled to retire, leaving the bodies of our soldiers in the open space where they had fallen. In this brief space of time they had suffered a loss of over ten thousand officers and men, among them many of our bravest and best. The Confederates, being under cover, met with but small comparative loss. Thus ended the battle of Cold Harbor.

For thirty days, May 5 to June 5, we had been continuously engaged in fighting, marching, skirmishing, or intrenching, night and day. Our times for sleeping were very irregular and necessarily brief. The close contiguity of the armies required constant vigilance, and the endurance of the men was most severely tried. After the weary round of duty by day, the sky was lighted by constant flashes, or illuminated by the fires of burning forests, while the roar of artillery was almost incessant.

During these "bloody days," the loss of the Union army operating against the forces of Gen. Lee was, in round numbers, upwards of eighty thousand in killed, wounded, and missing.

We append, from the report of Col. Rivers, a more detailed account of the immediate participation of the Eleventh Regiment in this notable campaign: —

"At sunrise of the 6th of May, the regiment advanced in line of battle and soon became engaged with the enemy, and fought steadily until 1 o'clock P. M., when they succeeded in turning the flank of the line of battle on our left, and the regiment was compelled to fall back about half a mile to a

line of breastworks. Soon after getting into position, the enemy advanced in heavy force on our lines, but were repulsed and driven back with great loss, after one hour's hard fighting. Remained in this position until the night of the 7th, when the regiment was ordered on picket. The casualties, during the 5th, 6th, and 7th in this command, were nine enlisted men killed, two commissioned officers and fifty-two enlisted men wounded and twelve missing, supposed to have been taken prisoners. At ten o'clock A. M., on the 8th, the regiment was relieved from picket, and marched to Todd's Tavern, a distance of six miles, on the Spottsylvania road, and joined the brigade. Remained here protecting supply and ammunition trains, until the morning of the 10th, when the regiment marched five miles and assisted in charging the enemy's works in our front. We were received with heavy fire and were compelled to fall back to our former position.

"May 12, 4 o'clock P. M., the regiment was again ordered to take part in another charge on the works. The whole line soon advanced and succeeded in capturing one line of the enemy's works, with about six thousand prisoners and twenty-five pieces of artillery.

"The line of works was soon reversed; the fighting now became desperate on both sides, and continued without cessation until dark, with a loss to the regiment of five killed, two commissioned officers and thirty-three enlisted men wounded, and four missing supposed to have been taken prisoners.

"Remained in this vicinity, having occasional skirmishes with the enemy, until the morning of May 21.

"May 21, 1864. On this date the strength of the regiment was increased by forty-five enlisted men, composed of veterans and recruits from the First Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, which regiment's term of service had expired.

"The same day marched by way of Bowling and Milford to

North Anna River, a distance of thirty miles, arriving there late in the afternoon on the 23d. Crossed the river on the 24th, under a heavy fire from the enemy, and took up a position in front of the enemy, with a loss to the command of one enlisted man killed, four wounded, and two missing.

"May 26, at 10 P. M., recrossed the North Anna, marched a few miles to the left and bivouacked. May 27, at 12.30 P. M., continued the march in a southeasterly direction, crossing the Pamunky River at 3 P. M., on the 28th, and took up position thirteen miles from Richmond. On this march the command was short of rations, the men eating parched corn in lieu of bread. May 29, advanced our line about three miles, and erected very strong earthworks. May 30, were under fire while erecting a new line of intrenchments. May 31, at 10 A. M., moved forward, and arrived at Cold Harbor late in the afternoon of June 2. Remained here having considerable skirmishing, and much of the time under fire, with a loss to the command of one enlisted man killed and nine wounded.

"June 12. On this date, fourteen commissioned officers and about two hundred and ninety enlisted men, whose term of service had expired, left the front for Boston."

Lieut.-Col. Tripp commanded the returning members. The detachment proceeded via Washington and Philadelphia, reaching Boston in due time, several delays occurring during the journey.

On June 24, these officers and men were duly mustered out of the service on Boston Common, a large concourse of people being assembled on the occasion.

We subjoin the following extracts from the Boston *Herald:*

[*Herald, Tuesday, June* 21, 1864.]

"ARRIVAL OF THE ELEVENTH REGIMENT.

"The gallant Eleventh Regiment, which remained in the front trenches of the army, within two and a half miles of the Chickahominy, until just before their time expired, arrived in Boston this morning via Springfield.

"They were met at the depot by quite a large number of relatives and friends who gave them a cordial greeting.

"The number of men returned is two hundred and thirty-eight with seven officers; there were left behind two hundred and seventy men, which included the substitutes or drafted men received at Beverly Ford, several re-enlisted men of the Eleventh and forty-seven re-enlisted men of the First which have been transferred. There are about seventy of the original number who have returned to-day.

"During the present campaign the Eleventh has lost one hundred and thirty-eight men in killed and wounded.

"The Eleventh reached New York at ten o'clock on the forenoon of Saturday the 18th, and remained until last evening at six o'clock when they left for Boston.

"The entire journey home was accomplished without accident. The men and officers are in cheerful spirits, and manifest no little joy at being once more at home.

"The following are the officers who have returned home with the regiment: —

"Col. Porter D. Tripp, Major James W. McDonald, Acting Adjt. D. C. Williamson, Capts. Wm. C. Allen, Wm. N. Smith, Wm. V. Munroe, Lieuts. Alexander McTavish, John Shea, Levi Russell, Jacob Kenney. The regiment will be received on the Common this forenoon, by a large escort and escorted to Faneuil Hall, where they will partake of an entertainment, furnished by the city."

And on the same date the *Herald* said: —

"Reception of the Eleventh.

"The regiment arrived in Boston, and after partaking of breakfast at Beach Street barracks marched to the Common where they rested for one and one-half hours.

"At nine o'clock, Gen. Robert Cowdin, Chief Marshal, formed the procession consisting of police, marshal, Union Cornet Band, Boston Scottish Club, with bagpipes and uniform, past members of club, all under the command of Chief Wm. Grant; Hall's Band, First Regiment, one hundred and seven men, eight officers, all under Capt. Geo. E. Henry; Gilmore's Band, a company of militia from Readville, under Capt. Chas. B. Winslow; Eleventh Regiment, preceded by its officers and a drum corps; past members of the Eleventh; carriages for wounded officers and men.

"The procession started at 10 A. M., and marched through the principal streets to Faneuil Hall.

"As the regiment passed the Common, a salute was fired by a section of the Boston Light Battery on the hill, under Capt. Cummings. Large crowds greeted them, and many decorations were displayed.

"On arriving at State House the procession halted, and was received by Gen. Schouler, who made a brief speech of welcome, which was answered by Col. Tripp in fitting terms. They arrived at the hall at 12.15, which was richly decorated, Mayor Lincoln, Adjt.-Gen. Schouler, and officers were on the platform. The band played, 'Home, Sweet Home.' Then followed the attack upon the edibles. Mayor Lincoln spoke of the

service of the regiment, of the honor they had brought to the city and State, 'no regiment had done better,' and, in behalf of Boston, he offered them a hearty welcome.

"Gen. Schouler spoke of the regiment as one of the first to leave the State, and alluded to its connection with Hooker's old brigade.

"Col. Tripp replied, returning thanks to everybody. 'The regiment went out one thousand strong, to-day two hundred and thirty-six men represent its strength. To those brave men whom we have left behind goes back our prayer that God may spare them to return to their friends and families. We may go back again, if needed, as the 'Eleventh.' He referred to the First Regiment and fighting Joe Hooker's Brigade.

"'This greeting to brave men is worth a lifetime,' continued the brave veteran. 'It is not to the officer, but to the soldier who carries his musket in the front rank, that this praise is due.'

"Gen. Cowdin of the old First, and Major McDonald of the Eleventh, also spoke. The regiment was then furloughed until Friday next, at noon, for muster out on Boston Common."

From the Boston *Herald*, of Saturday, June 25 : —

"The Eleventh Regiment, Lieut. Col. Porter D. Tripp commanding, assembled on the parade ground of the Common this noon for the purpose of being mustered out of the service. About all the men were present; and, after the usual routine, the men were marched by companies to the State House, where their arms were deposited with Capt. Dunbar, the ordnance officer."

CHAPTER XII.

COLD HARBOR TO PETERSBURG.

THREE hundred and sixty-three enlisted men, composed of veterans and recruits, remained in the field after the departure of the three years' men for their homes, thus continuing the organization of the Eleventh Massachusetts Regiment. With them were the following officers, veterans who had seen service during the time of original enlistment : colonel, William Blaisdell ; captains, Charles C. Rivers, Rufus A. White, Daniel A. Granger, Alexander McTavish ; first lieutenants, William Teaffe, Thomas H. Dunham, William H. Brown.

On the day of the return of the men who had served out

their term of enlistment for three years, June 12, 1864, at seven o'clock P. M., the regiment commenced its march toward the James River, crossing at Powhattan Point, and marched to within two miles of Petersburg, bivouacking on the night of the 15th, at a distance of thirty-five miles from Cold Harbor. June 16, at sunrise, the enemy opened on our position with shot and shell, for about an hour, during which time our men were exposed to a terrific fire, without cover of any kind, being stationed in an open field, about five hundred yards from the enemy's battery. At 3 P. M., we were ordered on the skirmish line, and remained skirmishing with the enemy until dark.

On the 16th, our regiment was detached from the brigade, late in the afternoon, to assist in making a demonstration to learn the position and strength of the enemy. The command advanced in line of battle to within five hundred yards of the enemy's works, when they opened a heavy fire with shot and shell, and succeeded in slightly wounding two enlisted men. After remaining in this position for about two hours, until the object of the movement had been accomplished, orders were received for us to fall back and join the brigade in the woods.

We remained here until the night of the 18th, when the regiment moved back and crossed the James River to Jones's Neck, and marched by way of Bermuda Hundred, crossed the Appomattox River, at Point of Rocks, and proceeded to that part of the line in front of Petersburg, held by the Ninth Army Corps, arriving there on the 19th, a distance of eighteen miles.

The loss of the command during the day was one enlisted man killed and twelve wounded. During the 17th, 18th, and 19th, we were engaged in a number of slight skirmishes, five enlisted men being wounded. For the next week we furnished daily details for the picket duty.

On June 23, Col. William Blaisdell, of the Eleventh, was killed, being at the time on detached duty in command of the Corcoran Legion, Irish Brigade. While directing the construction of earth works, he was dismounted, standing upon the raised mound of earth which subsequently became a portion of the main works of the Union army. While thus exposed, he was picked off by a rebel sharpshooter from the window of a house within the enemy's lines.

On June 27, the regiment moved to the left and occupied the line of works formerly held by the troops already sent forward. For the ensuing two weeks we furnished details for picket and other duties.

On July 11, the Sixteenth Massachusetts Regiment took their departure for home, thus leaving the Eleventh remaining in the field, as the last regiment of "Hooker's Old Brigade," originally composed of the First, Eleventh, and Sixteenth Massachusetts, Second New Hampshire, and Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers. We had fought together on so many battle fields, that this comradeship of three years' service (and such an eventful three years) will never be effaced so long as one is left who won the right to wear the white diamond, with "*Hooker's Brigade*" inscribed thereon.

On this day our regiment was further increased by the transfer to it of five commissioned officers, — assistant surgeon, Thomas Crozier, captains, Richard T. Lombard and Henry S. Nutting, lieutenants, James F. Mansfield and Frank McQuade, — ninety-six re-enlisted men, and one hundred recruits, whose term of service did not expire with that of the Sixteenth Regiment. They were formed into a battalion of two companies, and were afterwards made a part of our organization by the act of consolidation.

On July 13, we marched to a reserve camp in the rear, where we were engaged building covered roads and in other duties until the 26th of July, when, at five o'clock P. M.,

after a severe march of fifteen miles, we bivouacked near the James River. At daylight on the morning of the 27th, we crossed the James River, marching to the relief of Gen. Foster, at Deep Bottom, and halted in a piece of woods. Soon after getting into line, the enemy opened a battery on our front and shelled the woods in which we lay with great vigor, but without loss to us. We held this position until the 28th, when we recrossed the James River and marched a distance of eighteen miles to the front of Petersburg. On the night of the 29th, the regiment moved out and relieved a portion of the Eighteenth Corps in the advance trenches; we held this position during the 30th, under a constant fire of musketry and artillery, with the loss of only one enlisted man wounded. At night we were relieved and marched to our former reserve camp, a distance of four miles. We remained in camp, furnishing daily details for levelling old works, and building covered roads and fortifications, until Aug. 12, when we marched to City Point, Va., a distance of ten miles. At four o'clock P. M. on the 13th, embarked on board transport, and proceeded up the James River to Deep Bottom, landing on the morning of the 14th, when we marched about two miles and took up a position in front of the enemy. We were immediately ordered to a position in the advance line of intrenchments, where we remained under heavy fire until relieved, at 4 o'clock P. M.; then, marching two miles to the left, near Fort Davis, we occupied this line, furnishing heavy details for picket and fatigue duties, until the night of Sept. 9, when we moved out to the reserve picket line, and the same night supported the advance during the charge. As soon as the works were carried, a detail of our regiment was sent out and occupied them with the sharpshooters, losing one enlisted man wounded while doing so. The main body of the regiment remained in reserve until 7 o'clock P. M. of the 10th, when, in moving

out to the assistance of the first detail, we lost two enlisted men killed, and three severely wounded. At 9 o'clock P. M. we were relieved and returned to camp.

On Sept. 24, we were reinforced by Capt. Bennett's company of about ninety recruits, many of these men having seen service in other regiments, thus bringing us an important accession of veteran soldiers.

With these men came First Lieut. Josiah L. Chapin and Second Lieut. John L. Parker, the latter being detailed as *aide-de-camp* at brigade headquarters in February, 1865, but rejoining the regiment on its departure for home.

We remained in this vicinity, performing picket and other duties, until Oct. 1, when we marched to Poplar Grove Church, a distance of five miles to the left. On the morning of the 2d we advanced, and formed a line of battle in a piece of woods. Soon after, our regiment was detached from the brigade and marched to the left along a line of works previously held by the enemy, and formed a line of battle in a ravine. Soon after getting into position, the enemy opened a heavy fire with shot and shell, inflicting a loss of two enlisted men killed, and one wounded severely This engagement closed at dark, when we were withdrawn a short distance and bivouacked with the brigade for the night. Oct. 5, we marched to our old position in front of Petersburg, where we remained without much change in our duties until the 26th, when, in the afternoon, after a severe march of fifteen miles, we reached an open plain near the Boyden plank road. About noon on the 27th, we moved at once to the crest of a hill, and formed a line of battle facing the road, when heavy firing in our rear was heard. The line was ordered to "about face," and charged down the hill and up a small rise, where the enemy were.

Our line was formed here, and the regiment became engaged with the enemy ; we captured twenty prisoners, in-

cluding three commissioned officers, our own loss including one commissioned officer, Capt. David Granger, who fell, mortally wounded, and died on the following day. Capt. Granger was acting colonel in command at the time, Col. Rivers having been detailed as division officer of the day. One enlisted man was killed, eight wounded, and twelve were missing, — supposed to have been wounded and left on the field.

We then fell back, reforming on the crest of the hill, and moved by the left flank to a rail fence running parallel with the wood, remaining in this position until eight o'clock P. M. While holding this point we incurred the loss of another commissioned officer, Capt. Alexander McTavish, who had succeeded Capt. Granger and was in command of the regiment. He was killed while superintending the construction of temporary works. We also lost one enlisted man.

We were then ordered back, reporting at the house used as a field hospital, and were engaged in carrying the wounded to the rear. The regiment joined the brigade at 10 o'clock P. M., and after a severe march halted, at 3.30 P. M. of the 28th. We resumed our march at 12 o'clock, noon, on the 29th, and marched about seven miles to an open field within two miles of Petersburg. On the 31st, we marched to the line of intrenchments near Fort Morton in front of Petersburg. Nov. 5, the enemy made a night assault on our picket line, which we succeeded in handsomely repulsing, with a loss of two enlisted men wounded, and the capture of our adjutant while assisting in posting a part of the picket. On the night of the 29th and morning of the 30th, we marched eight miles to Poplar Grove Church and went into camp. Dec. 7, the regiment broke camp and marched by way of the Jerusalem plank road across the Nottoway River, and by way of Sussex Court House, to within one mile of Jarrett's Station on the Weldon Railroad, a distance of thirty-one

miles from Petersburg, and halted for the night at sunset on the 8th. We resumed the march on the morning of the 9th, and took part in destroying the Weldon Railroad from Jarrett's Station to the Meherrin River, a distance of ten miles, and bivouacked one mile from the river, at dark, for the night. The object of the expedition having been accomplished, the command started to return on the morning of the 10th, and we retraced our steps over the same route that we had taken on the advance, and went into camp on the afternoon of the 12th in front of Fort Duchesne, near Yellow House Station, on the left of our army in front of Petersburg.

CHAPTER XIII.

PETERSBURG TO LEE'S SURRENDER.

JAN. 1, 1865, the regiment held position in the woods in front of Petersburg, Va. It was attached to the Third Brigade, Third Division, of the Second Army Corps. The command was engaged in the performance of the customary picket and fatigue duty until the 5th of February, when it took part in a movement for the extension of the lines.

The regiment assisted in the construction of a new line of works and occupied a portion of them until March 26, when the closing campaign of the war was initiated.

On the 29th, the regiment made a gallant charge upon the main line of works of the Confederate forces. During this charge Capt. William R. Bennett and Lieut. H. Harrington, with a number of men, became separated from the rest of the command, and, though they gained and drove the enemy from a portion of their works, they were finally overpowered by superior numbers and compelled to surrender.

During the pursuit of the enemy the regiment took an

active part, capturing many of their trains and munitions of war.

We arrived at Hatch's Run early in March, where we were under fire most of the time, and an important engagement took place. In April, it became evident that important affairs were very near at hand, and every man in the command seemed to feel confident that the turn of the tide had fairly set in. This feeling was much strengthened by the fact that demoralization of the opposing force was plainly apparent.

Daily, squads of Confederates would come in and be passed to the rear, this being so common as to excite little or no comment. Finally, as we went out on picket duty one morning, we became satisfied that the process of evacuation had been pretty thoroughly exercised during the night.

Determining upon a close reconnoisance, we cautiously approached and were convinced that Gen. Early's troops, who had so long confronted our line, were withdrawing from their position. We started in pursuit, soon coming up with a part of the train and capturing the wagons and stores of the redoubtable chieftain himself.

There was a grand jollification when we returned to camp with our prize, which comprised a plentiful supply of "corn juice," as well as sundry bags of fine white meal, which made an appreciated addition to our bill of fare. Other sections of the train soon came in, and the camp soon assumed a strange and unfamiliar appearance. The gray and the blue were mingled in strange juxtaposition so far as the uniforms were concerned, while head gear was donned of every describable variety.

High privates strutted around in all the glory of aigrets and stars, until it was almost impossible to distinguish between a brigadier-general and a subaltern. There was a general feeling of joyful anticipation; but, although the boys were

allowed full latitude in the carnival of fun, discipline was essentially maintained and the keenest watchfulness was observed.

The capture of Early's train was effected soon after the command had reached High Bridge, and the advance was very cautiously continued. We captured large numbers of Confederate stragglers, as well as several considerable bodies, but met no resistance worthy of consideration until we had approached within about three quarters of a mile of the present position of the enemy. It had been rumored that Sheridan, with a powerful force, was on the other side of our old foe, and that the time was very near for a determination of the war either one way or the other.

Our unobstructed advance, with other signs which long service had enabled us to read with considerable critical acumen, had stimulated our courage, and the boys were in excellent fighting trim and prepared for any emergency.

It was on the 9th of April that sundry rumors crept into camp that there was a prospect of a battle, as an advance movement had been determined upon at 2 P. M., in case of the failure of negotiations then under consideration. Our front was rigidly inspected, and we grasped the familiar barrels waiting in grim expectancy for orders.

Behind us and to the left stretched a belt of woods, in the edge of which our lines were posted. In front of us was a large, open field, while in the right distance we could discover a close group from which, from time to time, mounted aids would dash out and scour the plain.

A huge tree, thrice the circumference of a man's body, threw its shade above this earnest group, and we could *feel* that this was the centre of some important transaction.

The hour was rapidly approaching,— it must have been about half past one when a figure detached itself from the group about the tree. As he came more fully into sight, gal-

loping rapidly toward us, he waved his hat in the air with wild gesticulation. We were soon able to make out that it was an officer of the Union army, and as soon as he came within hail all doubts were removed.

"It 's all over, boys!" he shouted, as he rode rapidly on, waving the hat in wide sweeps about his head.

"I shall never forget the scene that ensued, to my dying day," said a comrade who was present at this exciting moment and auspiciously situated for a full view of all that transpired, "nor would I exchange the memory of that ecstatic moment for the joys of an ordinary lifetime."

Some fell on their knees and offered up fervent thanksgiving to God, while tears of happiness streamed down their faces. Many danced, all shouted, and a perfect pandemonium of joy pervaded the wildly cheering ranks.

The messenger was surrounded, but it was utterly impossible for him to answer the fire of eager questioning which was rained upon him.

The supreme thought in every mind was even superior to our exultation over the redemption of the flag we loved so well, and that thought found utterance among one of the groups of bronze-faced men, who, standing round their colors, raised the chorus: "Rally round the Flag," and, before its echoes had died away, supplemented it with the sweeter strains of "Home, sweet Home."

The ebullition was soon over, for it was too intense for long continuance, and then ensued a season of the most severe and perfect discipline I had ever witnessed since I joined the army.

We turned our faces toward the capitol we had helped to save, but the stronghold of the Confederacy was as much a sealed mystery to us as it had been for the many days during which we were hammering at its portal.

One other scene, almost equalling in its intensity of grief

the joy which we had experienced during that brief hour at the extreme front, was when, the dire news having reached us of the death of our beloved president at the hand of an assassin, the surgeon of the One Hundred and Tenth New York Regiment delivered before us the most eloquent, impressive, and touching eulogy I had ever heard issue from human lips.

Our return was uneventful, circling the works, then double-quicking through the streets of Richmond so hastily that we knew little or nothing of its edifices or peculiarities, thence by easy stages to Washington. Here we remained until orders were received for its discharge at Readville, Mass., to which place it was transported on the 13th of July, and discharged, discharge dating July 14.

The regiment was complimented in General Orders for gallantry on a number of occasions during the year, and was relied on when a difficult and dangerous position was to be wrested from the enemy.

The regiment numbered, on the 1st of January, 528 enlisted men and 17 commissioned officers; at the date of discharge it had become reduced to 383 enlisted men and 15 commissioned officers.

The Boston *Herald* of July 18, 1865, contained the following: —

THE ELEVENTH MASSACHUSETTS REGIMENT.

Lieut.-Col. Thos. H. Dunham arrived at Readville yesterday.

Eleventh Regiment Field and Staff. — Lieut.-Col. Thomas H. Dunham, Major J. F. Mansfield, Surgeon C. B. Smith, Assistant-Surgeon Crozier, Adjutant M. Boucher, Quartermaster Wm. H. Brown.

Line Officers. — Co. B, First Lieut. M. M. Cowdry; Co. C, Captain J. L. Chapin; Co. D, Captain David Linnehan; Co. E, First Lieut. W. H. Wheeler; Co. F, Captain Frank McQuade; Co. H, Second Lieut. R. D. Leary; Co. K, First Lieut. John W. Tufts.

And this brief summary comprises the tribute to the gallant sons of the organization which had been the first in Massachusetts to respond to the call to arms upon their return.

SERVICES DURING THE WAR.

Appended is a copy of the official award of services rendered by the Eleventh Regiment during the war. Only one Massachusetts regiment — the Twentieth Infantry — was engaged in more battles.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, March 7, 1865.

General Orders, No. 10.

(Extract.)

In accordance with the requirements of General Orders, No. 19, of 1862, from the War Department, and in conformity with the reports of boards convened to examine into the services rendered by the troops concerned, and by the authority of the lieutenant-general commanding armies of the United States, it is ordered that there shall be inscribed upon the colors or guidons of the following regiments and batteries serving in this army, the names of the battles in which they have borne a meritorious part, and as hereinafter specified, viz.: —

ELEVENTH MASSACHUSETTS VOLUNTEERS.

First Bull Run,
Yorktown,
Williamsburg,
Fair Oaks,
Savages Station,
Glendale,
Malvern Hill,
Bristow Station,
Second Bull Run,
Chantilly,
Fredericksburg,
Chancellorsville,
Gettysburg,
Kelly's Ford,
Locust Grove,
Wilderness,
Spottsylvania,
North Anna,
Tolopotomoy,
Cold Harbor,
Petersburg,
Strawberry Plains,
Deep Bottom,
Poplar Spring Church,
Boydton Road.

By command of Major-Gen. Meade,

GEORGE D. RUGGLES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

The regiment also took part in engagements at Hatch's Run, Weldon Railroad, and at the final closing scene of the war at Appomattox.

CHAPTER XIV.

THE RETURN AND A RESUME.

"OH, for a pen from Jove's own eagle sundered to write my burning thoughts."

So wrote John Quincy Adams, but I had rather filch a quill from the pinion of the white dove of peace and dip it in the fount of loving memory. A wealth of narrative lies before me, unprinted history all pregnant with valor and devotion, but the printer is inexorable, and these tender fibres which formed the strands which were twisted into the cable of nationality must live as a united whole. I could fill pages with significant remembrances. "Deserted"! said a comrade, a few days ago, as he looked over the regimental list; "Deserted! O what a shame! As I was hurried off on my way to Libby I saw him with his back to a tree, contending with his clubbed musket against five of the enemy".

This is but one instance of very many in which injustice has been done to the memory of heroic men. There is many a hiatus on the company roll created through non return of men who have died in rebel prisons, in hospitals, or on the road to or from the field of duty. Again, particularly in the early part of the war, many men on furlough engaged in other service in the army or navy and have won honor in their new field of duty, notwithstanding that the rigid rule of military discipline has brought disgrace upon their name. All are familiar with the adage anent a "little brief authority" and a jealous or revengeful spirit has sometimes cast undeserved obliquy upon brave men.

On July 13, 1864, eleven men dropped, sunstruck, during

the forced march near Fort Davis, from one brigade. Doubtless, many whose names are dishonored, through error, or malice, fill unmarked graves in Southern soil.

Gen. Dunham recalls an incident of the battle of Chancellorsville, where the enemy outflanked our regimental line. We were exposed to a fierce enfilading fire, our officers and men being rapidly shot down. So determinedly were the men engaged that a fire which had caught in the dry leaves and underbrush, was unnoticed until it had gained such volumes to render the extrication of our wounded a work of great danger; doubtless, many perished.

Lieut. Caleff speaks of a humorous incident of the early days. Just before the departure of the regiment, Rev. Dr. Kirk used the expression, then very common, "on to Richmond," in one of his addresses. After the battle of Manassas, the lieutenant found himself safely landed at "Fort" Libby. Sergt. Wirtz came in and said: "You Yankees hab now privilege of write to your friends." The lieutenant promptly availed himself of the opportunity and wrote to Dr. Kirk as follows: —

DEAR DR., — I have got "on to Richmond," here we are in prison.

Plunged in a gulf of dark despair,
Without a flannel shirt to wear."

So the prisoners maintained tneir loyalty and strove to bring a little sunlight amid the shadows.

Col. Granger recalls the fact that in our first engagement, our untried soldiers formed in line of battle and dressed on the colors under a heavy fire in front of Rickett's battery which had been silenced.

So heroic a beginning was crowned with a fitting ending, for it is a matter of historic record that on April 2, 1865, Company E, then on picket line, having received orders to charge upon the rebel works at Petersburg, gallantly respon-

ded, George Walker, Sergts. Worth and Allen penetrating the enemy's works and capturing a large number of prisoners.

The total number of men enlisted and credited to the regiment was 2,423, of whom 7 officers and 280 men were mustered out June 24, 1864, a large number of this total, however, never joined the regiment in active service. Lieut.-Col. Thomas H. Dunham, returned in command of the regiment at the close of the war. Those men were mustered out July 14, 1865. The total number killed, as officially reported, was 85; 147 died of wounds, or disease. 275 were honorably discharged before their term of service expired. The total number mustered out at expiration of service was 847. Of the whole number discharged only 13 failed of an honorable record.

Among the more important changes we note the following promotions, most of which were in the earlier part of the war.

Oct. 11, 1861, after the resignation of Col. Clark, Lieut.-Col. William Blaisdell was promoted to the command of the regiment, and served with the command to the close of its three years. He, with many other officers, remained with the re-enlisted men of the old Eleventh, and while acting brigadier-general commanded the Corcoran Legion in front of Petersburg. He was killed June 23, 1864.

Major Tileston was promoted to lieutenant-colonel, Oct. 11, 1861, served with the regiment up to and in the second battle of Bull Run, where he was killed in the charge of the brigade on the first day of that battle.

Luther V. Bell was promoted to brigade surgeon, August, 1861; died 1862.

Adjt. Brownell Granger received an education at the Norwich Military Academy. He was detailed to serve on Gen. Hooker's staff, and rose to the rank of colonel in the commissary department.

Sergt.-Maj. Henry Page was detailed on Gen. Hooker's staff, and rose to the rank of brevet-colonel.

Appended is a list of the officers of the Eleventh who died while in the service : 9 commissioned officers were killed in action, as were also 17 non-commissioned officers and 59 privates, a total of 85.

Those who died from the effects of wounds, disease, etc. comprised 7 commissioned officers, 11 non-commissioned officers and 129 privates, a total of 147. Two non-commissioned officers and 30 privates are recorded as missing ; 8 non-commissioned officers and 223 privates are unaccounted for.

List of officers of the Eleventh who died in the service : —

Wm. Blaisdell Col., June 23, 1864, killed before Petersburg, Va.

Geo. F. Tileston, Lieut-Col., Aug. 29, 1862, killed 2d Bull Run.

Luther V. Bell, Surgeon, Feb. 11, 1862, died in line of duty.

Benj. F. Stone, Jr., Capt., Sept. 10, 1862, died of wounds received at 2d Bull Run.

Albert M. Gammell, Capt., Dec. 19, 1863, killed at Chelsea, Mass., while on furlough.

David A. Granger, Capt., Oct. 27, 1864, killed in battle at Boyden Plank Road, Va.

Alex'r. McTarish, Capt., killed Oct. 27, 1864, Boyden Plank Road, Va.

Peter M. Golden, First-Lieut., Sept. 15, 1864, killed in action near Petersburg.

Thomas G. Bowden, First-Lieut., July 21, 1861, killed at 1st Bull Run, Va.

Alonzo Coy, First-Lieut., September, 1862, died in camp, Alexandria, Va.

Wm. R. Porter, First-Lieut., Aug. 29, 1862, killed 2d Bull Run.

John Munn, May 30, 1863, died of wounds.

John S. Harris, First-Lieut., May 3, 1863, died of wounds, Chancellorsville, Va.

Wm. B. Morrell, First-Lieut., died of disease at Newton, Mass.

Wm. B. Mitchell, Second-Lieut., July 30, 1863, died Mass. Gen. Hospital, Boston.

Edwin Humphrey, Capt., Gettysburg, Pa., July, 1863, killed in action.

Since this volume was in print, I have received notice of the death of the following comrades: Abraham Smith, Co. G; Albert H. Glover, Co. K; Lieut. Wm. E. Clark, Co. E.

Many acts of individual heroism could be mentioned, and the compiler has been obliged to abstain from mention of hundreds, not only on account of room but to avoid the criticism that would follow, "Why was I not mentioned", and will sum it up in a word. There were few indeed who served in the old Eleventh but what were deserving of the name of heroes. Many of their acts are unpublished because of the number of them, but out of the large number it is pleasant to refer to the much-deserved promotion of Corp. P. W. Doherty, of the color guard, at First Bull Run. When Bradshaw fell, wrapped in the flag, Doherty, although unfit for duty on account of injury to arm, picked up the flag, refastened it to the staff and returned it to Adjt. Granger. For this he was promoted to sergeant. Another is called to mind of Color-Corp. James A. Kelley, at Gettysburg, after the fall of his color-sergeants, saved and carried off the field two colors and for this was promoted to color-sergeant on the field, and carried the old flag until his discharge in June 24, 1864.

One source of complaint, says one comrade, that caused very much dissatisfaction was in relation to *promotions*. Many received rapid advancements through favoritism and influence at home, while many deserving enlisted men as well as officers, although repeatedly recommended for promotion, for bravery on the field, many times of such a character as would put in the shade the acts of soldiers in the late, as well as previous wars, that have been handed down in history, were refused, in order that a favorite could be advanced.

Much of credit for keeping up the spirits of our boys on the battle field, picket, and severe marches, was due to those dear friends, mothers, sisters and wives at home who wrote them such encouraging letters. And it was by no means all hardship, although we had enough of that, still the many pleasant evenings in camp where our Christmas, Thanksgiving, as well as regular monthly arrival of boxes of good things from our kind friends at home, concerts in camp by our regimental band, our Scotch bag pipes, violins, flutes, singing by glee clubs, base-ball matches, the thousand little ludicrous incidents on the march and even on the battle field, tended to partially soften the severity of the dark side.

CHAPTER XV.

OUR VETERAN ASSOCIATION.

SHORTLY after the close of the war, some attempts were made to form company organizations; Companies D and K held reunions for several years, but the remaining companies perfected no distinctive association.

In the fall of 1868, steps were taken for a regimental reunion. A meeting was called at the Sherman House, Boston, at which an organization was effected, Col. Porter D. Tripp being elected president, Capt. Rufus F. White, vice-president, Lieut. Wm. Taffe, treasurer, and Sergt. Morgan, of Co. I, financial secretary. This organization held but one meeting, and no record is available for this volume.

The old "Eleventh" was called together at intervals by its officers, but no permanent organization resulted until the time of the dedication of the Soldiers' Monument on Boston Common, when the old "Hooker's Brigade" rallied to perform escort duty for their gallant old commander, Gen. Joseph Hooker. On this occasion, so many names and addresses of our old comrades were obtained that it was decided to hold annual reunions and to keep an official record. As a result of the published account of this meeting and action, a very general endorsement followed, many members urging that we "keep it up," and in 1878 the present name was adopted and the association organized under the officers of its election. The names of these officers will be found on a subsequent page.

This constituted the nucleus of the roster of our survivors, but it was many years before it approached completion. Through the persistent effort of many of our most earnest

members, however, this has at last been so far successfully completed as to constitute a very correct list, except in cases of sudden changes and the impossibility of obtaining accurate information in individual instances.

The following list comprises the roll of officers of the Sherman House organization, and the elected officers at the various reunions, from Sept. 27, 1878, to July 21, 1892, inclusive.

ROOM A, SHERMAN HOUSE, BOSTON, Sept. 15, 1878.

President, COL. C. C. RIVERS.

Secretary-Treasurer, JAMES H. CRUFF, CO. A.

FIRST REUNION.

OAK ISLAND, REVERE BEACH, Sept. 27, 1878.

Officers elected: President, Col. BROWNELL GRANGER; Vice-President, Capt. WILLIAM V. MUNROF, Co. K; Secretary-Treasurer, JAMES H. CRUFF, Co. A.

SECOND REUNION.

STRAWBERRY HILL, NANTASKET BEACH, June 13, 1879.

Officers elected: President, Capt. WILLIAM V. MUNROE, Co. K; Vice-President, HENRY H. STONE, Co. I; Secretary-Treasurer, JAMES H. CRUFF, Co. A.

THIRD REUNION.

MELVILLE GARDEN, DOWNER LANDING, June 29, 1880.

Officers elected: President, G. B. HUTCHINSON, Co. D; Vice-President, Lieut. JOS. P. MYERS, Co. G; Secretary-Treasurer, EDWARD J. PERRY, Co. I.

FOURTH REUNION.

MELVILLE GARDEN, DOWNER LANDING, June 29, 1881.

Officers elected: President, Capt. WILLIAM H. BROWN, Co. B; Vice-President, JOS. H. BROWN, Co. H; Secretary-Treasurer, EDWARD J. PERRY, Co. I.

FIFTH REUNION.

MELVILLE GARDEN, DOWNER LANDING, June 29, 1882.

Officers elected: President, JOS. H. BROWN, Co. H; Vice-President, JAMES H. CRUFF, Co. A; Secretary-Treasurer, EDWARD J. PERRY, Co. I.

SIXTH REUNION.

ECHO GROVE, WEST LYNN, June 29, 1883.

Officers elected: President, JAMES H. CRUFF, Co. A; Vice-President, AARON BRADSHAW, Co. K; Secretary-Treasurer, G. B. HUTCHINSON, Co. D.

SEVENTH REUNION.

Melville Garden, Downer Landing, June 30, 1884.

Officers elected: President, William H. Ward, Co. I; Vice-President, Daniel H. Harmon, Co. D; Secretary-Treasurer, G. B. Hutchinson, Co. D.

EIGHTH REUNION.

Melville Garden, Downer Landing, June 29, 1885.

Officers elected: President, John Bowers, Co. A; Vice-President, G. B. Hutchinson, Co. D; Secretary-Treasurer, James H. Cruff, Co. A.

NINTH REUNION.

Point of Pines, Revere Beach, June 14, 1886.

Officers elected: President, Lieut. Jos. P. Myers, Co. G; Vice-President, John B. Simonds, Co. D; Secretary-Treasurer, James H. Cruff, Co. A.

TENTH REUNION.

Melville Garden, Downer Landing, June 29, 1887.

Officers elected: President, Peter F. Rouke, Co. D; Vice-President, Lowell H. Hopkinson, Co. H; Secretary-Treasurer, James H. Cruff, Co. A.

ELEVENTH REUNION.

Melville Garden, Downer Landing, June 29, 1888.

Officers elected: President, Geo. W. Greenleaf, Co. A; Vice-President, Geo. W. Peabody, Co. I; Secretary-Treasurer, James H. Cruff, Co. A.

TWELFTH REUNION.

Point of Pines, Revere Beach, Thursday, June 27, 1889.

Officers elected: President, James J. Maloney, Co. A; Vice-President, Lowell H. Hopkinson, Co. H; Secretary-Treasurer, James H. Cruff, Co. A.

THIRTEENTH REUNION.

Melville Garden, Downer Landing, Thursday, June 26, 1890.

Officers elected: President, Col. Thos. H. Dunham; Vice-President, Col. Geo. Clark, Jr. (1st Col.); Secretary-Treasurer, Gustavus B. Hutchinson, Co. D.

FOURTEENTH REUNION.

Nantasket House, Nantasket Beach, Tuesday, July 21, 1891.

Officers elected: President, Col. Geo.Clark, Jr. (1st Col.); Vice-President, Frank Weston, Co. E; Secretary-Treasurer, Gustavus B. Hutchinson, Co. D.

FIFTEENTH REUNION.

Abbott Hall, Marblehead, Friday, July 21, 1892.

Officers elected: President, Frank Weston, Co. E; Vice-President, Thomas Fallon, Co. D; Secretary-Treasurer, Gustavus B. Hutchinson, Co. D.

ROSTER.

CONTAINING THE NAMES AND PRESENT POST-OFFICE ADDRESSES OF ALL SURVIVING MEMBERS OF THE REGIMENT, ALL OF WHOM ARE CONSIDERED MEMBERS OF

OUR VETERAN ASSOCIATION.

FIELD AND STAFF OFFICERS.

GEORGE CLARK, Jr., *Colonel* . . .	339 Washington St., Boston, Mass.
CHARLES C. RIVERS, *Colonel* . . .	123 Washington Ave., Chelsea, Mass.
THOMAS H. DUNHAM, Jr., *Colonel* .	83 East River St., Hyde Park, Mass.
JOHN A. DOUGLASS, M. D., *Surgeon* .	167 Main St., Amesbury Mills, Mass.
BROWNELL GRANGER, *Adjutant* . .	Sidney, Cape Breton.
SIMON P. CURRIER, *Adjutant* . . .	Avenue E, Bayou City, N. J.
THOS. M. CROZIER, M. D., *Surgeon* .	223 Main St., Charlestown, Mass.
L. C. WHITTIER, M. D., *Asst. Surgeon*,	P. O. Box 1262, Portsmouth, N. H.
ELISHA F. WATSON, *Chaplain* . .	Wakefield, R. I.
R. E. JAMESON, M. D., *Hos. Steward*,	23 Elliott St., Jamaica Plain, Mass.
HENRY PAGE, *Q. M. Sergeant* . .	Salt Lake City, Utah.

BAND.

S. S. BAKER	Box 476, Hopkinton, Mass.
ABNER BELL	North Wilbraham, Mass.
A. P. BRIGHAM	New Boston, N. H.
E. T. BRIGHAM	Key West, Florida.
GEORGE A. BRIGHAM	587 Main St, Charlestown, Mass.
G. F. COXON	State Farm, Bridgewater, Mass.
EDWARD DANIELS	Box 836, Natick, Mass.
G. H. CHANDLER	Leominster, Mass.
WILLIAM DODGE	Antrim, N. H.
LORENZO FROST	Haverhill, Mass.
JOHN FOX	25 Penn Ave., Worcester, Mass.
EZRA MUDGETT	Oil Mill, Weare, N. H.
ROBERT J. NEAL	647 E. Seventh St., S. Boston, Mass.
A. F. NOYES	Box 113, Ashland, Mass.
AUGUSTUS PERKINS	Ashland, Mass.

OFFICERS AND MEMBERS BY COMPANY.

COMPANY A.

Auty, Daniel	National Soldiers' Home, Togus, Maine.
Armstrong, John	National Soldiers' Home, Togus, Maine.
Batchelder, John	Soldiers' Home, Chelsea, Mass.
Bowers, John M.	75 Inman Street, Cambridgeport, Mass.
Bowers, John	4 Auburn Place, Roxbury, Mass.
Crocker, James A.	75 Ingalls Street, Lynn, Mass.
Cruff, James H.	2389 Washington Street, Roxbury, Mass.
Connolly, John	National Military Home, Togus, Maine.
Deaves, George I.	Taunton, Mass.
Elmer, Henry	Box 124, Shirley, Mass.
Fellman, F. E.	Box 326, Randolph, Mass.
Fulford, Edwin	Passumpsic, Vt.
Greenleaf, George W.	19 Chestnut Street, Cambridgeport, Mass.
Green, Charles	Wakefield, Mass.
Green, George	Wakefield, Mass.
Green, Lewis A.	Wakefield, Mass.
Goodwin, Robert S.	Newburyport, Mass.
Holland, John B.	Box 1022, Worcester, Mass.
Meacham, J. F.	552 Shawmut Avenue, Boston, Mass.
O'Leary, John	54 Putman Street, Cambridgeport, Mass.
Phillips, James C.	Rockland, Mass.
Pilling, Charles A.	North Andover (Depot), Mass.
Ricker, J. W.	South Berwick, Maine.
Smith, George B., Capt.	2 Leyland Street, Dorchester, Mass.
Rose, H. F.	Providence, R. I.
Sturgis, C. E.	184 Merrimac Street, Haverhill, Mass.
Sullivan, Charles H.	33 West Street, Cambridgeport, Mass.
Thompson, J. W. F.	12 Rollins Street, Boston, Mass.
Wakefield, Charles H.	Nantasket, Mass.
Whitten, J. H., Lieut.	30 Sever Street, Charlestown, Mass.
Woods, Richard	National Military Home, Togus, Me.

COMPANY B.

Allen, Walter B.	Box 74, Andover, Mass.
Bailey, Benj. H.	24 Irving Street, Boston, Mass.
Blunt, J. Milton	15 Central Street, Springfield, Mass.
Brown, Wm. H., Capt.	Box 232, Marblehead, Mass.
Cavanagh, A. J.	Leadville, Colo.

Cook, Geo.	National Military Home, Togus, Me.
Clark, Coleman	Care of Post 42, Lowell, Mass.
Donahue, Thos.	Box 266, North Easton, Mass.
Dodwell, Chas.	Washington, D. C.
Doherty, Geo. T.	162 Broadway, Cambridgeport, Mass.
Freeman, Benj. F.	21 Fort Hill Avenue, Lowell, Mass.
Graham, Wm. M.	33 Williams Street, Chelsea, Mass.
Green, Reuben	71 Pearl Street, Box 98, Woburn, Mass.
Hill, Jas. R.	237 Broadway, Room 11, New York City.
Hathaway, Chas.	Lynn, Mass.
Hastings, Horace N.	Editor *City Item*, Lynn, Mass.
Holt, Ballard, Jr.	Andover, Mass.
Higgins, Henry	Andover, Mass.
Ingalls, John	Box 34, North Andover, Mass.
Jenkins, John B.	Box 297, North Andover, Mass.
Keough, John	Valley Falls, R. I.
Loomis, Wm. A.	Lyndonville, Vt.
Leeds, Samuel	Woburn, Mass.
Maloney, J. J.	40 Erie Avenue, Dorchester, Mass.
McDonald, Chas. A., Lieut.	72 Beach Street, Woburn, Mass.
Murdock, A.	666 Main Street, Woburn, Mass.
Meahan, Patrick	Woburn, Mass.
Maxwell, H. F.	East Sharon, Mass.
Mitchell, Daniel	Room 99, P. O. Building, Boston, Mass.
Parker, John L., Lieut.	47 Estes Street, Lynn, Mass.
Parker, Chas. T., Lieut.	Editor *Advocate*, Arlington, Mass.
Stetson, Geo. G.	North Chelmsford, Mass.
Sennott, Patrick	5 Lowell Street, Boston, Mass.
Slattery, John	684 Dorchester Avenue, So. Boston, Mass.
Smith, Walter Neal, Capt.	Villa Park, Colo.
Tucker, Wm. H.	Andover, Mass.
Tirrell, Wm. M.	National Military Home, Togus, Maine.
Willis, James M.	South Braintree, Mass.
Webber, Lincoln E.	68 Davidson Street, Hyde Park, Mass.
Wood, C. T.	35 Linden Street, Allston, Mass.

COMPANY C.

Adams, John H.	87 Milk Street, Boston, Mass.
Adams, Jedediah	South Carthage, Maine.
Achron, David	6 Greenough Lane, Boston, Mass.
Burns, Michael	Augusta, Maine.
Chapin, J. L., Capt.	Auburn, Maine.
Cahill, Thos.	Police Station 7, East Boston, Mass.
Claffey, Andrew J.	87 Summer Street, Somerville, Mass.
Glassell, John A., Lieut.	86 Cambridge Street, Boston, Mass.
Granger, Martin S.	133 Sconigstin Avenue, St. Paul, Minn.
Haberer, Ferdinand	2 Spring St. Court, Boston, Mass.
Mosher, E. J.	90 Tremont Street, Charlestown, Mass.

Mason, A. P.	Byron Street, East Boston, Mass.
Savore, Joseph	Richmond, Vt.
Sullivan, Thomas E.	42 Cornhill, Boston, Mass.
Sullivan, Thomas O.	1873 Dorchester Avenue, Dorchester, Mass.
Schrant, Simon	North Easton, Mass.
Thompson, Henry C.	71 Hanover Street, Boston, Mass.
Tarbett, Walter	24 Woodward Street, South Boston, Mass.
Welch, George H.	*Advertiser* Office, Boston, Mass.

COMPANY D.

Butters, John W., Capt.	57 Market Street, Cambridgeport, Mass.
Babbington, Amos	1 Inland Street, Lowell, Mass.
Barry, John Foley	Sligo, Clarion Co., Penn.
Cavanaugh, Wm. D.	Newburyport, Mass.
Curran, John	Randolph, Mass.
Curran, Timothy	Randolph, Mass.
Converse, Frank	Decatur, Ill.
Davis, John L.	33 Summer Street, Boston, Mass.
Dean, Henry	Yountville, Veteran Home, Napa Co., Cal.
Doherty, Patrick W.	18 Magazine Street, Roxbury, Mass.
De Loid, Charles H., Lieut.	18 Summit Street, Gloucester, Mass.
Fallon, Thomas	6 Dewey Street, Roxbury, Mass.
Fitzgerald, Richard	103 Portland Street, Boston, Mass.
Fowler, Wm. H.	Tyler Street, Boston, Mass.
Greenlish, Owen L.	Weymouth, Mass.
Goss, Osman H.	29 Cherry Street, Cambridgeport, Mass.
Harmon, Daniel H.	43 Revere Street, Boston, Mass.
Hughes, Michael.	Bronson, Fla.
Hutchinson, Gustavus B.	9 Merchants Row, Boston, Mass.
Ingraham, Silas	Saxonville, Mass.
Kilroy, John	3 Fulsom Court, Medford, Mass.
Linnehan, David, Capt.	28 Dedham Street, Boston, Mass.
Long, Job	15 Cedar Street, Brattleboro', Vt.
Mansfield, Charles R.	Box 362, Wolfboro', N. H.
Manning, M. T.	Danvers, Mass.
McCarthy, Con.	15 Miller Street, Charlestown, Mass.
McCarthy, John	Marlboro, Mass.
McKay, Thos.	6 Lowell Street, Boston, Mass.
Mitchell, James	12 Warland Street, Cambridgeport, Mass.
Rouke, Peter F.	27 Harvard Street, Cambridgeport, Mass.
Randall, Simri A.	North Easton, Mass.
Riley, Timothy W.	Clementsvale, Annapolis Co., N. S.
Shannon, John	So. Milford, Mass.
Simonds, John B.	112 I Street, So. Boston, Mass.
Sullivan, Patrick	88 W. Eighth Street, So. Boston, Mass.
Thomas, Calvin S.	Norwich, Conn.
Thomas, James S.	Amherst, Mass.

COMPANY E.

Belton, Thomas	107 Ninth Street, So. Boston, Mass.
Bigelow, Jas. R., Capt.	Box 151, Hyde Park, Mass.
Bernard, Joel H.	Meriden, N. H.
Carey, Henry	Box 87, Hamilton, Mass.
Clark, Wm., Lieut.	National Military Home, Togus, Me.
Cochran, Geo.	Box 256, Oakland, Me.
Covell, Geo. W.	1968 Dorchester Avenue, So. Boston, Mass.
Cowdery, Marcus M., Lieut.	So. Billerica, Mass.
Cummings, Ralph	W. Harwich, Mass.
Daniels, Benj. J.	St. James Avenue, Malden, Mass.
Darney, James H.	8 Bismark Street, Worcester, Mass.
Donavan, Thomas V.	Norton Furnace, Mass.
Donavan, Wm. F.	National Military Home, Togus, Me.
Farwell, Wm. E., Lieut.	8 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass.
Fleming, Hugh	60 Hampden Street, Roxbury, Mass.
Garnier, Henry	240 Dorchester Street, So. Boston, Mass.
Hall, Henry A.	41 Pearl Street, Providence, R. I.
Howard, Richard	1890 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.
Huntington, James D.	(Pleasant Valley), Amesbury, Mass.
Lewis, D. C.	Kelseyville, Lake Co., Colo.
Perkins, Oscar M.	Holliston, Mass.
Porter, Charles	150 Rantoul Street, Beverly, Mass.
Plympton, John L.	58 Hudson Street, Providence, R. I.
Reddy, Neil	7 North Square, Boston, Mass.
Skeels, Wm.	Newburyport, Mass.
Tuttle, Marcus M.	Box 338, Epping, N. H.
Walker, Geo.	Auburndale, Mass.
Welch, John	183 Middlesex Street, Lowell, Mass.
Weinzer, Nicholas	320 Broadway, South Boston, Mass.
Weston, Frank	Townsend Centre, Mass.
Wheeler, N. H.	Fitchburg, Mass.
Wilkins, Frederick G.	Box 83, W. Quincy, Mass.
Willis, John H.	Leominster, Mass.
Wilson, E. J.	51 Washington Sq., Worcester, Mass.
Worth, Kelly	Watertown, Mass.

COMPANY F.

Cowan, Henry V.	Weymouth, Mass.
Dunham, Henry	111 B Street, South Boston, Mass.
Gaylord, L. S.	West Norfolk, Conn.
Ford, Oscar F.	65 Lewis Street, Lynn, Mass.
Hilton, Eben	117 Worcester Street, Boston, Mass.
Hall, Alexander	Sheffield, Mass.
Huntington, M. P.	Salem, Mass.
Mitchell, James	34 Oxford Street, Boston, Mass.
Leonard, William A.	Great Barrington, Mass.
Linton, A. A.	Weymouth Landing, Mass.

Linton, Ed. F.	Weymouth Landing, Mass.
Poore, Horace A.	Peabody, Mass.
Phalan, John R.	Charlton City, Charlton, Mass.
Richmond, David	North Middleboro, Mass.
Segmore, Henry	Rear 77 A Street, South Boston, Mass.
Shackford, A. R.	Hyde Park Avenue, Roslindale, Mass.
Sisson, James E.	New Bedford, Mass.
Spear, Charles H.	Weymouth, Mass.
Sutherland, Alexander	110 Harvard Street, Cambridgeport, Mass.
Tarbox, Asa	23 Lynnfield Street, Lynn, Mass.
Ward, A. S.	Proctor Avenue, Revere, Mass.
Whelan, W. H.	59 Essex S reet, Cambridgeport, Mass.
Wheeler, William H.	23 Congress Street, Fitchburg, Mass.
Withington, Nathan N.	206 High Street, Newburyport, Mass.
Wood, Henry A. D.	18 Lake Street, Somerville, Mass.
Wright, George E.	Winchester, Conn.

COMPANY G.

Allen, Wm. C., Capt.	77 Centre Street, Lynn, Mass.
Bisbee, Geo.	National Military Home, Togus, Me.
Brown, Wm. S.	Milton, Calavaras Co., Cal.
Blank, Geo. J.	429 Sixth Street, South Boston, Mass.
Breed, Henry G.	32 Market Square, Lynn, Mass.
Breed, E. H.	Stoneham, Mass.
Brown, E. O.	Falmouth House, Boston, Mass.
Churchill, Geo. F.	Lynn, Mass.
Chanley, Nugent	117 Manton Street, Providence, R. I.
Chickering, W. W.	North Andover, Mass.
Cohane, John	55 Broad Street, Salem, Mass.
French, Francis	113 Appleton Street, Boston, Mass.
Greenleaf, W. H.	3 Nichols Street, Haverhill, Mass.
Hathaway, Chas. A.	203 Essex Street, Lynn, Mass.
Hasty, Gilbert	3 Dana Place, Roxbury, Mass.
Hinman, Ed. P.	160 Broadway, South Lawrence, Mass.
Jewett, John W.	21 Curve Street, Lynn, Mass.
James, Thomas	National Military Home, Togus, Me.
Maralious, Fred.	National Military Home, Togus, Me.
Moore, N. D.	31 Lynnfield Street, Lynn, Mass.
Morse, Walter S.	191 Main Street, Bradford, Mass.
McMorrow, Chas. J.	Weymouth Centre, Mass.
Mitchell, David	North Andover, Mass.
Price, Wm. P.	118 10th St., Washington, S. E., D. C.
Phillips, Anglo	National Military Home, Togus, Me.
Smith, Abraham	Box 229, Raymond, N. H.
Sweetser, Geo. W.	Kelseyville, Lake County, Colo.
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Warsley, Herbert J.	8 Fulton Street, Medford, Mass.

COMPANY H.

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Hadley, Horace L.	National Military Home, Togus, Me.
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Torrey, Appleton H.	Weymouth, Mass.
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COMPANY I.

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O'Donnel, Michael	29 Lynde Street, Charlestown, Mass.
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Weary, James	7 Elm Street, Wakefield, Mass.

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Chandler, Chas. B.	Oakland, R. I.
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Diamond, Jos.	Avon, Mass.
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Hilton, L. A.	North Whitefield, Me.
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